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The Basis of Canadian-American Friendship

By BLANCHARD P. STEEVES, Ph.D.,
Assistant Professor of Education, University of Hawaii

OUR THOUSAND MILES of unfortified boundary between Canada and the United States has inspired much peace oratory. The possibility of effectively fortifying ch a stretch is, however, seldom ›inted out. Over such a distance, no ›dern Chinese Wall could be con-ructed that would be of any appre-ıble military value. The mere absence fortifications between the two coun-es is neither the cause nor the evi-nce of international goodwill. Be-reen these countries, as between all tions and states, there is one main use of long-continued peace, and that the sanely established belief among eir peoples that there is less to be ined than lost by invasion or the reat of war. In discussing interna-nal relations it is best to be realistic these matters.

International idealism, peace treaties, d either the absence or the presence fortifications and of armaments, are t weak instruments of peace when ce a nation feels that respect for the ights" of her neighbor may seriously danger the working out of her own stiny.

If, for example, an enemy of our own untry, either from the east or from e west, should succeed in invading nada, what treaties could restrain us from invading Canadian territory also, if that appeared to be the most effective method of self-protection? And when once such a step should be taken without the consent of the invaded country, who could foresee the end? Occurrences less disturbing than this might break down the restraining influences of idealism and of treaties.

The one hundred and twenty-one years of peace between Canada and the United States still continues chiefly because each country can obtain all that it wishes from the other in the way of trade, investment opportunities, business privileges, and general intercourse; and the best guarantee for the future lies in a mutual recognition of the truth that the welfare of each is an important element in the welfare of the other. To make this feeling permanent, it must be based upon an intelligent comprehension of the complexity of their relationship rather than upon a superficial sentiment.

Although Canada has a population of only ten and a half millions, its volume of trade with the United States is now greater than that between the United States and any other country. For forty years past, our own government and our various trade organizations have, through Pan-American conferences, trade treaties, and numerous other agencies, been making strenuous

efforts to develop a large volume of trade with the republics of South America; yet our trade with Canada alone approximately equals our trade with the republics of South America, the republics of Central America and of Mexico, all combined. For many years before the depression the total annual trade with Canada was often well over the billion dollar mark, and if all tariff barriers and other trade restrictions between the two countries could be removed the annual trade would probably soon mount well into the billions.

Unrestricted trade and intercourse probably would be to the great advantage of both countries, but in both countries the political influence of certain industrial and agricultural groups is far greater than the political influence of the best interests of the countries as a whole.

We are frequently told of the great possibilities of trade with China in the distant future. Yet trade statistics tell us that the present possibilities of trade with Canada are greater than the future possibilities of trade with the teeming millions of China.

Not only in trade, but also in the matter of investments, the thinly peopled country to our north has long been one of our richest fields. The Canadian federal government and the governments of the nine provinces have for many years been borrowing heavily in the American money market. Very numerous Canadian municipalities have done likewise. The interest rates on these borrowings have always been higher than the rates on corresponding home securities. Yet in the sixty-eight years of the present Canadian governmental set-up neither the Canadian government nor the government of any province has defaulted, in whole or in part, a single obligation.

Canadian municipal borrowings have been so numerous that such a general statement in regard to their security cannot be made without more detailed knowledge. The writer, however, has never heard of the default of a Canadian municipality with loss to its creditors. In every known case where mushroom towns have gone bankrupt, the provinces in which they were situated have volunteered to assume their obli gations.

The above statement is not intende to apply to the period of the last fiv years. Within this period, at least a few Canadian public men of standin have publicly avowed that a govern ment is under no greater obligation t pay interest to its bondholders than i is to pay adequate wages and salarie to its citizens—fair enough when state that way; but its implication seems t be that one act of bad faith may b atoned for by committing another!

The Canadian record of good fait to investors, however, is an enviabl one. When the present murky fog o inhuman distrust lifts, it may yet b found that that record has not bee permanently marred.

In addition to these investments i Canadian governmental securities, vas sums of American money have been in vested in Canadian private enterprise Canadian mines, forests, pulp and pape mills, power plants, railways and fac tories have afforded a rich field fo United States investors. In 1929, be fore the great ethical and financia crash, the sum total of American inves ments of all kinds in Canada has bee variously estimated in sums ranging be tween three and four billions of dollar No flag and no system of governmen American or otherwise, could, in itsel possibly provide adequate security fo these investments. The only possib security lies in Canadian prosperity an the contentment of her people.

Perhaps, as a few of our economis are now suggesting, it would have bee better for our own nation if this mone had been turned back to our own cit zens in wages, salaries and other form of income, and used in its circulatio for the creation of more of our ow national wealth. Since, however, th has not been done and our stake Canada has grown to such proportion the important thing to note is that o interest in Canadian prosperity shou be greater than our interest in the pro perity of any other country.

It should be noted that investmen like trade, move in both directions a that the total of Canadian investmen in United States securities is as high one-fifth of America's investment

anada. Since Canada's population is nly about one-thirteenth that of the nited States, it seems approximately orrect to say that the per capita Can-dian investment in United States ealth is about two and a half times ie per capita investment of the United tates in Canada's wealth. Canadians, ien, cannot regard the ethical stand-rds and the material prosperity of the nited States with indifference if they ve intelligent thought to their own lf-interest. They, too, must learn that st as their welfare is our interest, so our welfare essential to their well-eing.

Canadian-American friendship, in or-r to be stable, must also have as an ement in its basis an intelligent under-anding of and respect for each other's stem of government. Symbols and hrases have always separated human ought from their realities, and their ose use adds greatly to the difficulty this point. To the average American ese two facts, for example, appear in-onsistent: the Governor-General of anada is appointed by the British overnment. Also, although he is Gov-rnor-General, he is the only man in anada who cannot constitutionally ex-ress his own personal opinion on any ontemplated policy of the Canadian overnment. Explanations, at best, will nly leave one wondering why such eaningless traditions should be per-etuated. It would seldom occur to one f us that we, too, have elements in our onstitution that have lost their original unction, such, for example, as our lectoral college, and also our bi-ameral system which still continues ven after both branches have become lective.

Canadians, in turn, often wonder hy a people who dislike the word king" can yet approve of the placing f as much power in the hands of any ne man as we place in the hands of ur president or state governors, even ough they are elected. They will also ppear to find much satisfaction in tel-ng us that in Canada no government an continue in office after it has lost ie support of the elective branch of the legislative body—all of which to us is just so much more of symbols, forms and theories.

It is futile for the people of either country to base opinions upon ill-formed notions of the governmental system of the other, or to regard the system that is not their own as inferior. It is enough to know that both systems afford a government which is highly responsive to the will of its people, and which, in the past, has functioned and still is functioning exceedingly well.

Some day, for some unforeseen reason, the people of Canada may sever the shadowy bond that links them to Great Britain. Even if that should happen, it need not be a matter of more than passing interest. Such an event would, in itself, necessitate no significant change—perhaps not even a change in sentiment. Like all free people, they still would wish to maintain their own separate existence, and also their present form of government with probably only a few incidental and superficial changes. They themselves have chosen it, for sixty-eight years they have made it function with surprisingly few changes—and then only by way of adaptation, and they unanimously like it. They have had and are still having troublesome sectional differences, but these quarrels have never brought into question the basic democratic system under which they carry on.

Extension, then, of American influence in Canada should not carry with it any desire to weaken the allegiance of Canadians to their own form of government. This influence is being normally extended through trade and investments, through tourists, through interchange of citizenship, through news agencies, magazines and books. All this is mainly an unconscious, unorganized, natural extension of American business, American life, and of American national energy with mutual benefits. In this normal process, there is no place for mere flag talk on either side of the international boundary. Such talk in this connection only displays an inability to distinguish between the symbol and the substance.

Health and Medical Service in Canada

By MILDRED E. STALEY, M.D.

IF fine health means that we "live, move and breathe as a perfect delight," and we acknowledge that this is the birthright of every child born, we do well to study the means by which progressive countries such as Canada try to obtain this ideal for their peoples.

Canada, consisting as it does of a federation of provinces, each with its autonomous administration responsible only to the federal center of the whole located in Ottawa, naturally presents local differences and problems that must be taken into account.

But in health matters, the Central Government, through its Dominion Department of Health and the activities of its Council of Health wields a powerful influence for good in all the provinces. This Dominion Council acts in an advisory capacity, as a clearing house on all important health matters; and consists of five appointed members, experts in child welfare, the health problems of rural women, labor, and so on. The Child Welfare division advises and assists the provincial governments, and under the aegis of Dr. Helen McMurchy has produced many issues of the valuable *Little Blue Book* of simple hygiene teaching, distributed gratis to the provinces. They reach innumerable homes, and have done much to lessen the morbidity and mortality of both mothers and children. One issue of this excellent *Little Blue Book* is probably unique of its kind; it directs just how father should take care of mother's health!

The various provincial governments administer their public health services under powers given them by Section 92 of the British-American Act of 1867. It is under their control that all social and charitable efforts also are carried on, the governments assisting both financially and by providing efficient and uniform inspection and advice. For instance, all provinces must provide fr medical inspection of school childre and see that expert medical advice a help are given free to parents, teache and children. When acceptable, den treatment is also provided.

The author, Mildred E. Staley, M. D. daughter of the first Anglican Bishop o Honolulu, where she was born. Quee Emma, consort of Kamehameha IV an founder of Queen's Hospital, was her god mother; Kamehameha V her godfather

Thus continuous supervision over t health of children is maintained throug out the country; public health activit include assistance to pre-natal and fant clinics established by municipal charitable efforts. Great benefits ha resulted from these services. Mater mortality, though high in rural distric has on the whole greatly decline deaths from tuberculosis sank from 8 to 52.9 per 100,000 between 1913 a 1930; typhoid declined from 19.4 to

r 100,000 in the same period. Since 25, mothers with dependent children eive a "mother's allowance" granted a fixed scale to safeguard their alth and prevent overstrain from hav- to earn the children's food.

The Federal Department of Health intains a valuable Laboratory of Hy- ne which controls all products used the treatment of disease; sera, vac- es, drugs are there tested for strength, ity, and potency, according to the ndards set up by the League of Na- ns' Health Commission. Similarly, a od and Drugs Division tests for adul- ations or misbrandings, while the rcotic Division strictly controls the porting and sale of narcotic drugs in ordance with the Geneva Conven- n.

The universities make provision for ining of Public Health nurses and ctors. At Toronto the University has School of Hygiene, which houses fine Connaught Laboratories; these ovide ample supplies of pure curative oducts at lowest cost for the provin- l governments, which in turn dis- bute them free to the needy public, otecting it from faked inactive medi- es.

Many other free medical services are ovided for the community in each ovince. Some have free venereal sease clinics; traveling tuberculosis nics in rural districts, complete with tures, cinema and pamphlets; free enatal and preschool clinics; besides oviding trained health nurses even for ral districts concerned with the pre- ntion of disease.

In this connection, the spreading sys- n of Social Health Insurance con- butes greatly to the prevention of sease and encourages thrift and self- spect among the wage earners in- red. As yet in Canada the system a voluntary one, unlike that of Great itain, where there is a compulsory surance for one-third of the total pulation; this is the Panel System of ealth insurance for wage earners, o pay weekly into a pool the same m (about 8 cents) as does the em- oyer and the State.

The patient has a choice of doctors the district and can change easily another. Three great advantages of such a socialized medical service are, first, that it is to the interest of both doctor and patient to catch disorders in their earliest stage, to prevent greater trouble. Then too, it soon leads to an increase of doctors where they are fewest, so most needed, in rural areas and poor town districts. Sure of a reliable income of $300 to $500 monthly, plus the private practice available, the Panel doctor, keen on his work, will willingly choose such a district. He is sure also to insist on having a free District Nursing Service for his area, to the great benefit of the poorer families, who may thus be nursed at home.

In Canada the sources of the funds are similar, with the addition of a rural land tax, or a poor tax. The insured must have less than $2500 a year if with dependents, or $1200 yearly without dependents. Indigents are included. The treatment includes services of specialists, of hospitals, of dentists, and sanitarium care as well as that of the "family doctor."

The governing board is the Provincial Department of Public Health, an arrangement which saves friction by coordinating all its health activities with the insurance requirements impartially. No doubt, this successful system of Social Insurance will soon become compulsory and universal in the country, and perhaps be copied elsewhere.

For the mental health of the community there are, in addition to municipal and other fine mental hospitals, free out-patient clinics provided at some general hospital with psychopathic wards. For mental defectives there are in Canada excellent training places, some of which produce remarkable results in self-support. An instance is the Edith Groves Schools at Toronto, one for girls and one for boys; such schools are assisted by municipal and other grants. These public grants help to care for all needy patients in various ways.

So one may certainly say that this fair land of Canada is doing her best to provide her people, along the parallel lines of self-help and the prevention of disease, with that good health which should bring them the "perfect delight" so rarely to be enjoyed without it!

The Last Spike

By ELIZABETH BAILEY PRICE

Honorary President, Canadian Women's Press Club
Delegate to First Pan-Pacific Women's Conference

FIFTY YEARS AGO this November 7, in the Canadian Rockies, the shrill whistle of a "Westbound Special" reverberated through silences that had hardly been disturbed since the world began. It drew up at a primeval, unnamed clearing in the lonely Eagle Mountain Pass 350 miles east of Vancouver, and midway between today's stations of Sicamous and Revelstoke.

A great moment in the history of Canada had come. The long steel lines of the Canadian Pacific Railway from east and west had met. All was readiness for the driving of the last spike. It was an occasion that meant more to the Canadian people than just the completion of a railway. The Confederation of Canada had become a living reality — the provinces of Canada had been truly united in a "Dominion from sea to sea." It was, too, the triumphal culmination of the repeated attempts of the British people, ever since America had been discovered, to find a new route to Asia. It was the completion of one of the mightiest achievements of engineering and industry that the world has ever seen—an unprecedented accomplishment of human labor in magnitude and rapidity of execution.

Sir John A. Macdonald, then Prime Minister of Canada, had lived to see the fulfillment of his hope expressed in Parliament: "I may some day see the two oceans united by a band of steel." Before the end of the year he was an ocean-to-ocean passenger. Sir Joseph Howe's prediction that some day Canadians would be able to go from coast to coast in six days was about to come true.

Many in the east, realizing the importance of the occasion, would like to have seen the driving of this last spike but as yet no regular passenger service had been established through the moun tains, and the giving of railway passe was in its infancy. There was talk, too of a golden spike.

"The last spike will be a good iro one, and anyone who wants to see driven will have to pay full fare," de clared William Van Horne, who ha been in general charge of the railwa construction.

From the steps of the "Special alighted some of the men who had give the best years of their lives to see thi very day; men who had surmounted th months of discouragement, just as th advancing steel had surmounted the im possible grades. Among them were San ford Fleming, chief engineer, who ha made complete reports and survey years before ever a sod was turned; Si Donald A. Smith (afterwards Lor Strathcona) who, with George Stephe (later Lord Mount Stephen) and R. B Angus, had pledged their private prop erty, investments, and even their sav ings, to keep the work going; the in domitable William Van Horne, wh had hardly rested day or night unti the road was built; and other officials o the company. These, together with few excursionists, North West Mount ed Police, and workmen connected wit the railroad, made up the crowd.

It was a simple ceremony, no blare o bands, no pomp, no display, no speech making. Donald A. Smith was chose to drive the last spike. He braced him self, took the spike hammer, placed th spike on the angle bars, and drove surely and steadily into place. The followed the silence of a great momen Someone called on William Van Horn for a speech.

"All I can say is that the work ha been well done in every way," was hi brief response.

They called the place "Craigellachie

om the Gaelic words meaning "stand st." It was the name of a rock in a ottish glen, the home of a famous ighland clan. The legend goes that hen these Highlanders went forth to ht, this rock Craig Ellachie whispered tand fast".

These were the words that had been nt by George Stephen to the waiting rectors in a cablegram from England. a tense time of financing the Can- ian Government had allowed the rail- ad directors to issue stock to the ount of $35,000,000.00 of which it aranteed $20,000,000.00. The stock d not sold well. Millions must be sed or the project would fail, and th it would go the millions already vested. Hours only separated the mpany from bankruptcy. Then came ephen's message of success, ending th the words "Craig Ellachie". Then, d there, William Van Horne and B. Angus agreed that, when steel et from east and west, the place would named Craig Ellachie. And so it as; the only change being to merge e two words into one.

In a few hours the telegraph wire as connected. On it came a message congratulation from Queen Victoria, rough Lord Lansdowne, then Gover- or General of Canada. Her Majesty ad "watched the progress of the rail- ay with much interest and hopes for ie future success of a work of such alue and importance to the Empire."

Seven months later, Train Number 1, ie first "Ocean-to-Ocean" passenger ain, crossed Canada.

* * * *

n International eace Ceremony

WHILE WAR CLOUDS of the Italo-Ethiopian controversy hung ver the world there was re-enacted, ugust 21, on the Pacific coast of North America, a significant and im- ressive international peace ceremony. his was the re-dedication of the Ki- anis Harding International Goodwill Memorial in Stanley Park, Vancouver, anada. The ceremonies took place on beautiful summer day in a clearing mong the age-old giant Douglas firs, uring the eighteenth Annual Conven- tion of the Pacific Northwest Kiwanis District.

Ten years ago this monument had been erected in honor of the late President Warren G. Harding (an active charter member of the Kiwanis Club of Marion, Ohio) by the Kiwanis Clubs of North America, not only as a tribute to his memory and visit to Canada, but to commemorate the many years of peace between these two countries.

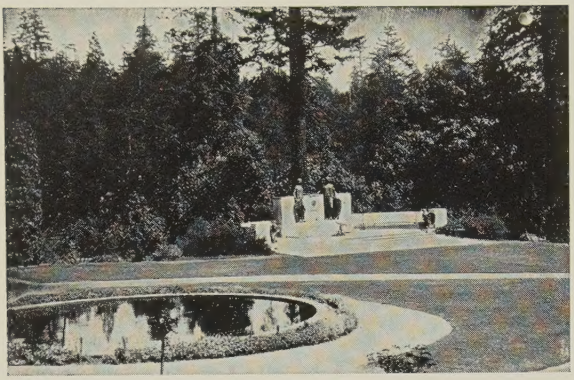
It was the lot of this notable president of the United States of America to guide his country at a time when the memories of war were fresh, and when bitterness and deep resentment filled the hearts of men. He served courageously and successfully and strove unceasingly to clear away the wreckage of war and to make easy the path of, he hoped, a lasting peace. He was preëminently a peace maker.

The late President Harding was the only man who, as president of the United States, ever visited Canada. Vancouver was favored by being his port of call on July 26, 1923. Standing almost upon the spot where the monument now stands, beneath those towering monarchs of the forest, the late President Harding brought to an approving multitude of more than 45,000 Canadians the now famous message of peace and international understanding which more firmly cemented the friendly bonds which hold these two mighty countries in communion.

From that notable address the following passage was taken and engraved on the Memorial:

> WHAT AN OBJECT LESSON OF PEACE IS SHOWN TODAY BY OUR TWO COUNTRIES TO ALL THE WORLD. NO GRIM-FACED FORTIFICATIONS MARK OUR FRONTIERS; NO HUGE BATTLESHIPS PATROL OUR DIVIDING WATERS; NO STEALTHY SPIES LURK IN OUR TRANQUIL BORDER HAMLETS. ONLY A SCRAP OF PAPER, RECORDING HARDLY MORE THAN A SIMPLE UNDERSTANDING, SAFEGUARDS LIVES AND PROPERTIES ON THE GREAT LAKES, AND ONLY HUMBLE MILEPOSTS MARK THE INVIOLABLE BOUNDARY LINE FOR THOUSANDS OF MILES THROUGH FARM AND FOREST.
>
> OUR PROTECTION IS OUR FRATERNITY, OUR ARMOUR IS OUR FAITH; THE TIE THAT BINDS MORE FIRMLY YEAR BY YEAR IS EVER-INCREASING ACQUAINTANCESHIP AND COMRADESHIP THROUGH INTERCHANGE OF CITIZENS, AND THE COMPACT IS NOT OF PERISHABLE PARCHMENT BUT OF FAIR AND HONORABLE DEALING WHICH, GOD GRANT, SHALL CONTINUE FOR ALL TIME.

This was the last public utterance of



International Goodwill Memorial in Stanley Park, Vancouver, B. C., to honor the memory of Warren G. Harding, 29th president of the United States of America.

the late President Harding, who died a few days later in San Francisco. To honor the memory of this great man the memorial was conceived, planned and erected. Built of imperishable bronze and granite, it symbolizes the generous goodwill of the people of Canada and of the United States toward each other and stands as a permanent reminder of mutual confidence and respect. And it is indicative of the immense power of the Kiwanis Clubs of Canada and the United States in promoting and preserving the good understanding and close friendship which have characterized the relations of these two neighbor nations for more than a century.

The conception of the memorial by the artist and the symbolical design are of special interest. The sculptor chose not to represent the president in a statue, the usual form of memorial, but rather to suggest the spirit of goodwill, which was one of his outstanding characteristics. This the sculptor has expressed by two heroic female figures in bronze, one representing Canada and the other the United States, each holding on one hand a shield bearing the respective national emblems, while extending the other toward two olive branches, between them, above, the profile of the late president.

Below the central motif of the memorial is a crystal pool of water which reflects the head of Harding and represents natural life. At the entrance, before one reaches the piazetta of the memorial, are two superb bronze eagles denoting alertness. At the rear is a lion's-head drinking fountain of large dimensions placed in an appropriate position and symbolizing the spirit of "defence of the right."

The re-dedication address by Harper Gatton, Madisonville, Kentucky, international president of Kiwanis, swept the audience with its sheer simplicity and beauty of ideals. He said in part:

> The people of our two great countries have steadfastly stood side by side, fighting the common foe, cherishing the same ideals and building through a delightful understanding a unity of thought and a partnership of purpose that has become the admiration of the world.
>
> In an age where suspicion and mistrust abound, the wholesomeness and continuity of the happy relationship furnishes the world its most persuasive illustration of Peace on earth, goodwill to men.

Speaking on behalf of Canada, Hon. George M. Weir, Minister of Education of British Columbia, commended those ideals that are not of juggernaut force but rather those of the preservation of personal freedom, of individual enlightenment, and liberty under law.

Two empires by the sea,
One anthem raise;
Two nations great and free,
One race of ancient fame,
One tongue, one faith we claim,
One God, whose glorious name
We love and praise.

Canada and Japan*

By J. ELMER BROWN

FIRST JAPANESE boy to graduate from the schools of British Columbia was Dr. K. Shimo-Takahara, now a prominent medical man f Vancouver. He had often wished hat he might, in some way, show his ppreciation of the training he had reeived in our schools. After an absence Canada of nearly thirty years, he aid a visit to the land of his birth. While on this holiday trip he conceived he idea of the Japanese graduates of he Vancouver schools coöperating to end one of their former Canadian eachers on a visit to Japan. When he eturned, the idea found a ready and nthusiastic response, an association as formed, funds collected, the School Board interviewed, and arrangements ompleted with dispatch characteristic f the Japanese people.

Selection of the writer as the teacher o receive this signal honor was no oubt due to the fact that for several ears he has been principal of the Vancouver school having the largest nrolment of Japanese children.

There are many evidences of a growng interest in Japan. The exchange of Canadian and Japanese ministers will doubtless do much to bring about a etter understanding between the two ountries. Many references to our neighors across the Pacific are found in the Canadian press, in the addresses of nany Canadian speakers, and in the rdinary conversation of our citizens. Many different and extreme points of iew are expressed. We hear, for intance, of a supposed Asiatic "menace." Some speakers, recalling the tremenous national progress in Japan during he past few years, regard the Japanese s a race of supermen. Others fear they re planning to invade our shores. There is generally little truth or value n such extreme views—and the opportunity of genuine first-hand knowledge from personal contact with Japanese people and their institutions, in their own land, is one to be highly prized.

Seven weeks in a country is, of course, too brief a time in which to form accurate impressions. Even so, impressions so gained have a great advantage over those obtained from the newspapers and radio. "To see is to know, and to know is to respect." One who failed to be impressed and inspired by such a visit would be either very dull or very prejudiced. During his stay in Japan the writer was the guest of the Imperial Education Association and affiliated bodies.

The voyage was made on a Nippon Yusen Kaisha steamer boarded at Victoria. During the ocean trip the uninitiated were first introduced to Oriental ways and customs through the serving of Japanese *sukiyaki*. Although said to be the invention of an American missionary whose taste for beefsteak led him to seek to improve the original Japanese menu, sukiyaki has come to be a favorite Japanese institution.

After a few days of the "desert sea," signs of approaching land were seen. Gulls, which had deserted us a day or two out from Victoria, appeared once more. They were smaller and of a different hue from their cousins of North America. Other birds, unfamiliar to us, were noticed skimming over the surface of the water. At this time I received a wireless from Mr. Noguchi, chief secretary of the Imperial Education Association, "Welcome to Japan; meet you at harbor." Surrounded by innumerable fishing boats we got our first glimpse of the grey outlines of Japan's mountainous coast. So familiar was the sight that one could almost imagine we had turned around and were approaching our own shores.

Suddenly I heard my name called from the pier and realized that we were tying up. Looking in the direction of

* Extracts from a book published by the Ryerson ress, Toronto, on the visit to Japan of a Vancouver igh school principal. The trip was a gift from former apanese pupils in Vancouver.

the voice I was pleased to see the smiling face and waving hand of one of my old school boys, Fred Iwata, followed by a host of other friends from Tokyo and Yokohama.

The Imperial Hotel in Tokyo is, perhaps, the most celebrated hostlery in Japan. It is as Oriental as the American architect could make it and differs vastly from anything found in the West. Built to withstand earthquakes, is is only two or three stories high, but spreads over a full city block. It is a mysterious-looking building of red brick, fantastically arranged, with alcoves and secret passages innumerable. A month of residence was far too short a time in which to discover all its mysteries, but each day revealed some previously unknown hiding place or unsuspected opening in what appeared a blank wall. Perhaps the most alluring portion of the building is the basement, which is largely occupied by shops wherein Japanese merchandise, artistically displayed, proved most tempting to the western visitor. The lobby, a meeting-place of all the nations, is, also, interesting to visit.

With the usual thoroughness, regard for system, and courtesy characteristic of the Japanese, Mr. Noguchi and his committee called upon me at the hotel with a detailed outline of the activities planned for the seven-weeks' visit.

Following this interview, we visited the Canadian Legation and found the Hon. Mr. Marler and his assistants, Dr. Keenlyside and Mr. Kirkwood. Before leaving Japan I had other opportunities of meeting Mr. Marler and from everything I could learn a great deal has already been done through his office to cement the cordial relations already existing between our two countries.

Tokyo abounds in places of interest for the tourist. During my visits to the parks and shrines interesting both for their natural beauty and historical associations, I was usually accompanied by at least two persons from the Department of Education through the courtesy of Mr. Noguchi. Mr. Yatsuji, of the Department of Foreign Affairs, also assisted me greatly. Many of my guides had lived in Canada and spoke English perfectly. Mr. George Kimura, for example, had passed through the schools of British Columbia, later attending Toronto University and Victoria College, from which institution he was graduated with the degrees of B.A. and B.D. After four years in the Canadian Army during the Great War he returned to his native land to engage in educational work. His charming wife is a graduate of Bryn Mawr in Pennsylvania.

Mr. Kimura accompanied me during the entire tour, with the exception of two weeks' rural travel when his place was taken by others. Mr. Yatsuji, who had spent several years in consular work in Portland, guided the way to Nikko, Kamakura and Hakone. Doctor Yoshida, who has visited in Vancouver and who occupies the important position of Director of Physical Education in the Japanese school system, accompanied us during a week's visit to Western Japan, and back as far as Osaka, where Mr. Kimura again joined the party. These men did everything in their power to instruct me in Japanese ways and to make my visit both interesting and inspiring. I would also not forget the great assistance rendered by Mr. Inoue, Education Secretary, and by Principal Imazeki and others.

While visiting Beppu we met Dr. H. H. Coates, pioneer Methodist missionary, whom I had met years ago in Vancouver. We spent the day together until he left us at Hamamatsu, where he now resides. Incidentally, Dr. Coates expressed the opinion that the broad-minded policy of the Education Department of British Columbia in their dealings with Oriental children has done more than anything else to establish friendly relations between Canada and Japan.

In Kobe we were entertained at the home of Mr. Tamura, who is one of Japan's leading business men and a member of the House of Peers. He was the first Japanese to settle in Vancouver some forty years ago, where he still maintains a branch office.

First among the interesting social events and hospitalities extended by the friendly folk of Tokyo was the reception dinner at Education Hall, with opportunity of renewing old friendships as well as making new ones among both native-born and Canadian-born

itizens of Tokyo. This was the first of nany subsequent experiences of ad-lressing an audience through an inter-preter, who, in this case, was Mr. Yo-nemoto, a graduate of our own Univer-ity of British Columbia, and at present professor in the Imperial Commercial University. This gathering afforded an opportunity of meeting many Canadians esident in Japan who occupy important positions in the religious and social life f the country.

The Japanese are keenly interested in he welfare of their countrymen in Can-da. There was much discussion of this hase of Canadian-Japanese relations. t was the topic of conversation at the ffice of the Minister of Foreign Affairs where we met the Minister and several eading officials. At the office of the Minister of Education the subject was gain brought up. Leading officials hroughout the country invariably intro-luced it. It was the subject assigned to ne when I was invited to address the Pan-Pacific Club. As the name would suggest, this club is organized to dis-cuss the international affairs of the countries bordering on the Pacific. Its membership is composed of prominent citizens of many countries. It is truly international and meets at the Imperial Hotel. The honorary president is Prince Iyesato Tukogawa, lineal descendant of the Shoguns. Viscount Tadashiro Inouye, the active president, presided on this occasion. About seventy-five gentlemen and a few ladies were pres-ent. These included titled government officials of the Empire, ex-consuls, am-bassadors, governors, and prominent English, French, Russian, American and Canadian business and professional men. It was a delightful occasion.

At the conclusion of the address I had an opportunity of meeting and con-versing with individual members. From this and similar experiences I had a good opportunity of sensing the friend-ly attitude of the people of Japan toward our common problem and be-came convinced that, while they are deeply concerned in seeing that their nationals abroad receive the same treat-ment as other nationals, the question of emigration to other lands is causing them little anxiety.

No nation takes education more seri-ously than does Japan and no people have more reason to be proud of their educational achievements. When we consider that the present school system is less than sixty years old, what has been accomplished is truly remarkable. I do not mean that they have reached finality or that the leaders are yet satis-fied. There are features of their system which would not suit a Western land. But they are constantly making adapta-tions and are ever on the alert to im-prove.

Of course, Japan has been a highly cultured nation for many hundreds of years. She had schools before North America was discovered. She had uni-versities before anyone had even dreamed of Oxford and Cambridge. The encouragement of learning has al-ways been the chief concern of her great emperors. The government of the Tokugawa shogunate, while placing a ban on all western books, founded many schools for the study of morals, languages, and the Chinese classics, wrestling and fencing. These were mainly for children of the Samurai class, and were a far cry from a modern system of education.

Restoration of the Empire ushered in the Golden Age of Meiji. The policy of an open door was inaugurated and western ideas were not only tolerated, but encouraged in every way. A new code of morals and a modern standard of education were promulgated. In 1871 a Department of Education was insti-tuted and the following year a code of education, modelled on the French sys-tem, was introduced, dividing the coun-try into educational areas and provid-ing for elementary schools, middle schools, normal schools and universi-ties. From the Imperial Rescript of the day we find these words:

> Henceforth education shall be so diffused that there shall be no ignorant family in the land, and no family with an ignorant mem-ber. As to higher education, it shall be left to the intellectual capacity of each indi-vidual; but if a child, male or female, does not attend an elementary school the guardian shall be held responsible for the neglect.

So eager were the people to imbibe western ideas and methods that a fur-ther Rescript was issued by the Great Emperor in 1890 clearly setting forth

the educational policy of the country. The result has been that Japan has developed a system in no sense inferior to that of Western countries. It is by no means a mere imitation of any other system, but a happy blending of the best features of many countries, East and West, founded solidly upon her own code of morals and national constitution. The system includes elementary schools, commercial schools, girls' high schools, technical schools, commercial schools, junior colleges, and universities.

Then there are normal schools, higher normal schools for men and for women, many types of special vocational schools, continuation schools and schools for the blind and deaf. In addition to these there are many private schools and mission schools of all ranks and grades. In all the schools over eleven million students are enrolled. Nearly ten millions of these are found in the elementary schools alone, this being the only part of the system to which the compulsory attendance law applies, and so well are the schools supported that the attendance exceeds 99 per cent of all school-age children. Every important large center has its university and each of the large cities boasts of several, as well as special colleges of science, commerce, law and medicine. Tokyo, for example, is the seat of such famous and long-established universities as Waseda and Keio in addition to the Imperial.

Such results could be achieved only by a highly centralized system of control and supervision—evidences of which are everywhere apparent. Financial responsibility, for example, may be delegated to local authorities, but equipment, courses of study and all such essentials are carefully supervised and controlled by the state. This assures a smoothly working and uniform system. The elementary schools, however, while uniform in building construction, organization, and equipment, show considerable variation in teaching technique. There we see all methods, from the old teacher-centric method to adaptations of the more modern Dalton and Montessori plans. The principals of these schools also vary widely in their education and ideals. Not so in the higher schools. Here is no experimentation or deviation from the practice norm. Perhaps this is due to an obnoxious examination system, the function of which seemed to be to exclude, rather than admit, pupils.

To a remarkable degree the schools of Japan enjoy the patronage of distinguished men. Royal princes frequently visit the schools, following the example of the Emperor himself. Thus encouraged, it is no wonder that the schools are well supported by the public. To enjoy such favor assures that the leadership of educational affairs shall be entrusted only to men of the highest rank and character. It places educationists on a high social plane and gives the profession a dignity enjoyed, perhaps, by no other country. It accounts for the splendid school buildings which one finds everywhere.

In Tokyo 170 new magnificent

Literacy is a national passion in Japan, where barely one half of one per cent of children from six to twelve years of age are not in school. High literacy percentage has much to do with the enormous circulation of Japanese newspapers.

chools had, by 1932, been erected since he earthquake. They compare favorably with the best of other lands. They re splendidly equipped and cared for. The playgrounds are a delight to behold. No school is without a fine auditorium and gymnasium. Every school as a flower garden and a court on the oof for play and physical exercises.

The classes are somewhat larger than Canada—often reaching as high as xty, the children in elementary grades tting two in a seat. There is a shortge of blackboard space, the windows ccupying one side of the room and ide sliding doors and glass lights the ther. Little equipment is needed in e ordinary classroom or "home room" well-equipped special rooms are prided for such subjects as nature study, ience, history, geography, music, awing, manual and household arts. lementary schools are thus partly deartmentalized, though the platoon sysm has not been adopted anywhere in apan. As additional teachers are prided for several of these subjects, the home" teacher has rather short teachg hours—not over eighteen or twenty week—in spite of a somewhat long chool day. Classes are assembled at ght-thirty in the morning and return school for a half-day on Saturday.

In all the schools, even in the primary rades, male teachers predominate, ough capable and mature women are inning their way into the schools. At resent about thirty per cent of the staff re women. There is no such thing as oeducation beyond the six-year eleentary school, and even here boys and irls are grouped in separate classes, articularly after the third year. On ompleting the sixth year, boys go to iddle school for five years and peraps on through three or four years of igher school to the university, or they ay pass into the technical or commeral school for five or six years and out to the world of work. The girls, after lementary school, pass on to Girls' igh School for five years or, by taking vo extra years in a higher elementary chool either sex may be admitted to s own normal school for five years nd become teachers in elementary chools. For admittance into the higher ormal schools they must have graduated from middle schools (boys) or high schools (girls) or ordinary normal school. In the latter case the four years' course is somewhat shortened. All the schools above the elementary are fully departmentalized—one teacher for each subject.

English is the one foreign language emphasized, particularly for the boys. In the middle school six or seven hours a week are devoted to its study. It is well taught by the direct method, reading being little stressed until the ability to speak has been acquired. After three or four years the pupil is quite ready to practise on foreign visitors. Outside the foreign-language course, natural science, mathematics, and music, the curriculum has a strong national flavor. Morals, Japanese language and Chinese classics, national history and geography very properly receive their due emphasis.

Religion is not so much taught as caught, and the spirit of patriotism, respect for authority, and love for the Emperor and the nation pervades the whole atmosphere of the schools. All this helps to explain the splendid behavior and attitude of the pupils. They reverence their teachers next to their parents and try their best to please them. Their freedom is little restricted and physical force in the management of schools is unheard of.

In the lower grades and girls' schools free games and eurythmics were stressed. In the higher schools for boys athletics, wrestling, fencing, and gymnastics were given under experts in each subject. Military drill is also compulsory.

In the girls' schools, while the chief emphasis is placed on the domestic arts, fine arts, manners, morals and etiquette, other subjects such as history, geography and natural science are gradually finding a place. English receives some attention, but not nearly as much in girls' as in boys' schools. Still, to the foreigner, the work in the former group of subjects is the more interesting, even though he might sympathize with the intellectual aspirations of the young ladies. Equality of opportunity for the two sexes does not necessarily mean that identical courses must be given in boys' and girls' schools and to substi-

How to make a floral arrangement behave in the home, how to manage a tea party successfully, and other social and home-making subjects are considered important in the curricula of schools for girls, whereas Japanese boys are trained intensively in modern methods of dealing with the workaday world.

tute higher mathematics and classics for the fine arts would probably not achieve it.

There is nothing in Japan corresponding to the Junior High School Movement. The examinations for admission to the higher schools select only the best pupils. They have no further need of "try-out" courses. All pupils seem to be able to do the work of the elementary grades, and those who "pass," the work of higher grades. No laggards were discovered. There was some mental testing, more to satisfy academic curiosity than for practical use. There is no diversification or choices offered within a school. The only choice is between schools. It is perhaps too soon to expect Japan to provide secondary education for every child. This problem remains for the future. We did not discover what became of those who failed to pass the middle or high school examinations. Perhaps they achieved success in the world of work.

Technical schools, which are in great favor among the students, offer five or six different courses. It is a big distinction to pass their entrance. For every pupil admitted, ten are rejected. The boy has to choose his course once for all when he is admitted. There is no changing of courses and we were assured there was no demand for change. About eighty per cent of those entering graduate. Very few of the other twenty per cent leave on account of failure or lack of interest. Good work is done in all departments. When the time comes to graduate, the pupils transfer to the branch of industry for which they are trained. There is no chance to go further, no link with the university or a higher school. I felt that more flexibility and freedom of choice would be desirable—another problem for the future.

Although the elementary teachers are not so well paid or so highly trained as are the teachers of higher schools, educationists are beginning to realize the importance of the earlier years of a child's life educationally.

The higher Normal School for women at Nara is worth visiting. About five hundred young ladies were in attendance in the teacher-training section attached to which are a kindergarten and elementary and high school sections, as is the custom in Japan. Each section is under its own principal, with a superintendent over all. Mr. Kinoshita, the principal of the elementary school, is a real enthusiast in the new education and his department is an outstanding example of a child-centered school. Believing in the development of individuality and creative expression, he is seriously experimenting with the Dalton plan and other socialized methods. All departments are splendidly equipped with administration offices, auditorium, gymnasium and laboratories. Large dormitories are provided for the teachers in training. These ar

Students' dormitory, Tokyo Women's Medical College, exemplifies modern school building trends in Japan. This college was founded by Dr. Yayoi Yoshioka, a delegate to the First Pan-Pacific Women's Conference in Honolulu, 1928.

ivided into suites containing three bedooms, a living-room, kitchen and bathoom, and provides accommodation for wenty girls.

We had a fine lunch in the Home Economics Department and visited the nodel home where the young ladies are naught etiquette and the fine arts of ome life. We inspected the experiental garden and trial orchard cultivated by the students and visited the dministration building, where we igned the register after the names of he famous educators, John Dewey and Professor Kilpatrick.

Then came the dinner of Count Hayashi, president of the Imperial Educaional Association as well as a member of the House of Peers, at present with he South Manchurian Railway. He is also a director of the World Federation of Education Associations—a worldwide organization tending to promote nternational goodwill and which has been splendidly supported by the Japanese, as it has also by the teachers of British Columbia.

In a few short weeks we had traveled over the greater length of the Island Kingdom. We had visited her great ndustrial and historical centers. We had observed her industrious and progressive people in their native haunts. We had witnessed the most modern methods employed in her industries and, by contrast, by the most primitive of rural occupations. We had enjoyed the luxury of her splendid railways and hotels and had our journey obstructed by her innumerable ox carts and *gitenshas*. We had paid a humble respect to her ancient gods and marked the quiet reverence of a worshipping people before the spirits of their illustrious ancestors. We had felt the spirit of the ancient Samurai and Bushido at the shrine of General Nogi and the forty-seven ronins and, through dignified and impressive historical plays were carried back into the life of the early days.

Now new forces are beginning to make themselves felt. In the past the people have been united in a passionate loyalty to their country. The development of industry is, however, causing to spring up a class-conscious group of workers. Nevertheless, as a nation, Japan is still conservative and nationalistic—united in a common loyalty to the Emperor. Proud of past great achievements, her people face the future with confidence and self-reliance. In many ways they resemble another great island kingdom.

Canadians can ill afford to be indifferent to the rights and interests of their nearest western neighbors, the Japanese. They have shown a willingness to coöperate and we must reciprocate. We must be as willing to learn of them as we expect them to be of us. In our commercial dealings we must be as ready to give as to receive advantages. The blood of Japan courses in the veins of twenty thousand of our fellow citizens.

They Wanted a University

The University of British Columbia presents thriving evidence of pioneering spirit as strong in the youth of today as in the valiant souls who broke trail westward.

By EDGAR BROWN, Alumnus

BY VIRTUE of its position and of the population which it serves, the University of British Columbia has been the logical centre in Canada for the study of the history and international relations of the Pacific Basin. Almost as a matter of course, it has assumed the role of interpreter between Canada and the various countries bordering the Pacific Ocean.

Today on the University campus there is a memorial to the late Dr. Inazo Nitobe, the Japanese statesman who is still remembered by students for his lectures in 1932. The memorial is more than a monument; it is a symbol whose significance might well be taken as the text of this article. It is in the form of a Japanese lantern, executed in stone, fifteen feet in height and weighing seven tons. At the top is the lantern, which is lighted on appropriate occasions. It stands in the centre of a Japanese garden, a simple and dignified testimony to the memory of one of the kindliest men who ever lived.

Dr. Nitobe was a nationalist in the finest sense of the word. He was a Japanese and he never forgot it. But his vision was broad enough to enable him to work unceasingly for an honest understanding of his country by Canadians and Americans. His approach was realistic and frank. He did not close his eyes to the dangers and difficulties of his work—he did not indulge in sentimental bombast—and as a result his accomplishment was great.

If it is possible to visualize the University of British Columbia as a person, there is a striking parallel between its policy and that of the late Dr. Nitobe. It is probably safe to say that Pacific affairs are better understood on that campus than in any other part of Canada. The understanding is realistic—not sentimental, and the influence of the University is directed toward an intelligent basis for continuing peace and mutually profitable trade.

The University is in Vancouver, on the westernmost tip of the Canadian mainland. The beauty of its site has become a byword, for the campus occupies a promontory washed on three sides by the waters of the Pacific and commanding a view of the encircling range of mountains. The promontory is its own—550 acres of it—and the buildings are further protected from encroachment of industrial life by a belt of 3000 acres, lying between the campus and the city proper, which have been reserved as a select residential area.

There are some who claim the site to be the most beautiful of any university in the world. The point may be debatable but the claim indicates its charm—the beauty of its pine-fringed shores, the impressiveness of the wide expanses of water, the grandeur of the towering snow-capped mountains. Considering the fate of many famous universities in being crowded in the hearts of great cities, the position of the University of British Columbia is indeed fortunate.

Any claim made on behalf of the University, any statement of its record, must be received in the light of an important fact—its age. A quarter of a century ago there was no University of British Columbia. The twentieth session was completed only last May. The institution is so young and in its brief life it has been so severely tried—the Great War, the postwar difficulties and the depression—that its history must be

PARKLING SEA and snow-capped mountains environ the 550-acre campus of the University of British Columbia near Vancouver. Less than 25 years ago a wilderness, improvements have followed a unit plan designed to harnize with the rugged setting. ¶Illustrations: (top right) Dr. S. Klinck, M.S.A., D.Sc., LL.D., Officier de l'Instruction Pubue; president of the University since 1918, theretofore dean the faculty of agriculture. ¶Next below, Dr. R. W. Brock, A., LL.D., F.G.S., F.R.S.C., dean of the faculty of applied ence, formerly Deputy Minister of Mines for Canada; presint of the Royal Society of Canada; honorary member Geoical Society of China. Personally beloved from shore to shore the Pacific, professionally honored, Dean Brock has been r an ambassador of good will. ¶A section of the campus iow) is viewed from the air and (next below) is shown the t of 13 buildings needed to complete the library. Architecre Gothic Cathedral type, construction northern granite.

INNER HARBOR, Victoria, B.C., viewed from the Parliament Buildings (below, opposite page) showing a portion of the business section and (right foreground) a portion of the splendid Empress Hotel, atmospherically medieval, realistically the acme of modern hotel convenience and comfort. Incredible, yet true, within a few miles of this fine city wild life goes about its business little changed from the days of trappers, traders, Indian tribes. It is a sportsman's paradise.

MIDWAY of Vancouver Island lies beautiful Sproat Lake, teeming with varieties of trout and salmon, surrounded by mighty woods and rugged mountains in which deer, bear, grouse, pheasant, quail, ducks and geese abound. Above is shown a view from Klitsa Lodge with Arbutus Island glimpsed through the trees. Arbutus Island is owned by Dr. Charles B. Cooper of Honolulu. Former owner Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr., who built in this idyllic setting a woodland lodge spacious and comfortable. ¶Favored as a holiday resort by sportsmen and lovers of natural beauty the world over, Vancouver Island seems especially attractive to residents of Hawaii. Seldom does a summer pass without Klitsa Lodge recording long sojourns by Messrs. James Dole, John Waterhouse, Charles Hemenway and others prominent in Hawaiian affairs, with their families. ¶Sproat Lake is about 140 miles north from Victoria; has approximately 148 miles of shore line. Arbutus Island's 130 acres are heavily wooded, many trees of great age and gigantic dimensions, save for some acres cleared as an open park. ¶Typical of the many rivers and streams on Vancouver Island is that (left), where a happy angler is playing a cutthroat trout, valiant game fish of these swift, cold waters.

ELK (Wapiti) carry on in the unspoiled game lands not far inland from Vancouver as they have for untold centuries past. Here we see a bull elk in his prime, broadcasting an advertisement of his virility to be taken as a challenge or an invitation, according to the sex of his wapiti hearers. Hunting with the camera is great sport, and this photographer wisely operated from down wind—or the wary bull would not be in the scene.

COLWOOD, one of the six golf courses near Victoria said by devotees of this ancient sport are open throughout the year, visitors always welcome. Only complaint is that the scenery

VICTORIA is "a bit of England set down in a western wilderness," according to many globe-trotters who have rubbed their eyes for another look, so strikingly English is a first impression. Essentially modern, so far as enjoyment of modern conveniences in business and home life go, youthful Victoria has somehow achieved an old World patina through architecture, its dignified business intercourse and the gracious, satisfying hospitality of its beautiful homes. ¶Typical of the many fine private estates is the replica (right) of an ancient baronial castle, even to the ivy-mellowed walls. ¶Below, view of mountains and sea from a Cowichan Valley country home forty miles from Victoria the unique, incomparable."

LAKE O'HARA of Opabin Pass, Canadian Rockies (above, opposite page), was named by a homesick Irishman who came upon it suddenly one crystal morn as he broke trail westward through the Indian country. Its beauty well nigh broke his heart, whence sprung memories of an Irish lake and Sir Thomas Moore's eulogy. ¶Its beauty unsullied by addition of comfortable log cabin camps—an example of good taste for which the C.P.R. deserves much credit—now accessible to whosoever will (and who would not?) a first view might not break your heart entoirely, but will strain it a bit. Dawn here is ineffable exaltation of spirit, mid-day a vibrant song of songs, sunset a benediction, night a healing solace.

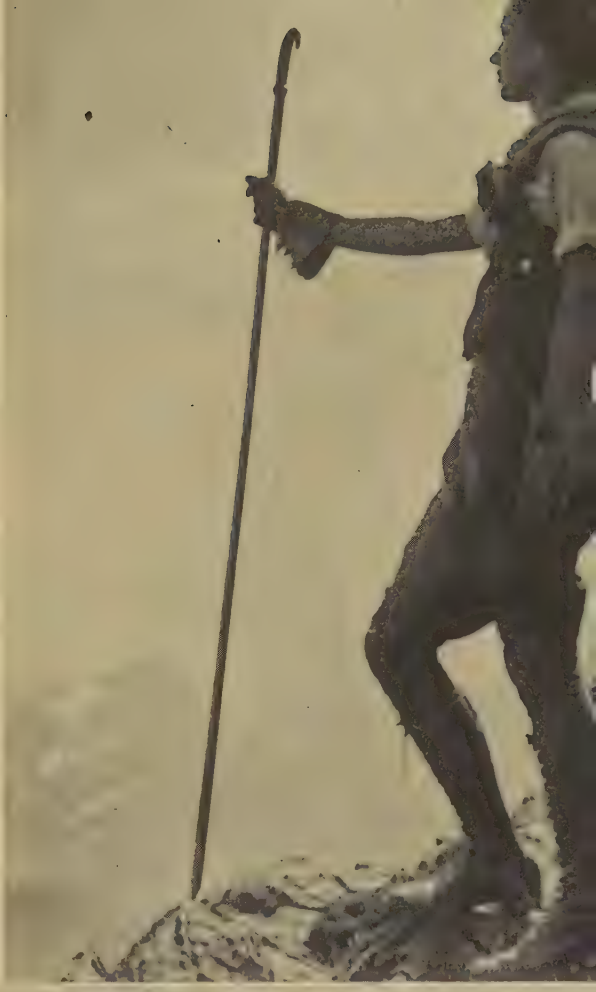
¶Beauty, yes, in this Canadian wonderland stretching from the Pacific to the peaks, yet one need not overfeed the soul at risk of physical depreciation. Trails challenge the hardy and sure-footed; swift streams the fly-casting enthusiast; and on the Coast enchanting arms of the sea offer fighting salmon to test the skill and endurance of such as our friend (left), who has just come off victor in battle with a cohoe in Brentwood Bay, Victoria.

TOTEM POLES are not vagrant expressions an urge to decorate the premises. Their pu port is sacredly serious to Indian tribes of t Pacific Northwest, for these virile carvin proclaim the lineage of family or clan—verit bly a family tree. Two of four fine exampl in Stanley Park, Vancouver, appear in the a companying (left) illustration. Families a symbolized by indigenous wild life—bea eagle, raven, otter, whale, seal and so o Phallic worship sometimes is indicated. ¶Tote Indians are a superior type of primitive peopl mentally and physically; artistic craftsme superb hunters on land and sea, and reve knowledge of the principles of applied scien in many of their artifacts. In popular fan they are often confused with the Eskimo, th somewhat nomadic neighbors farther nort

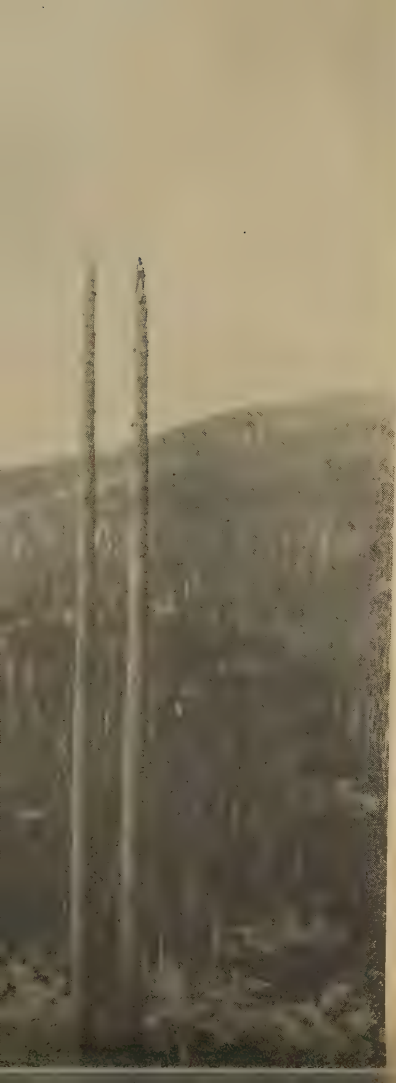
FOLLOWING TRAILS well beaten by the I dians centuries before "discovery" of the P cific, pleasure-seekers now make intimate a quaintance with the rugged beauty of th mighty country from the Rockies to the se Three of the hardier sort (below) with t "weaker sex" in the majority and a Swi guide striding ahead are skirting the shores beautiful Lake Louise, bound for the hig

X

s. Half way up nestles a tiny chalet to
h the guide is pointing, but which is just
of the picture at the right. There the party
halt for rest and to pacify ravenous appe-
before tackling the steeper ascent. Well
h the effort is a breath-taking panorama
right) which globe-trotters swear sur-
es for beauty anything else the world has
ffer in mountain scenery. Here was the
ation for Rudolf Friml's operetta Rose
ie; the paintings by Frank Brangwyn, R.A.,
of Carl Runguis, N.A., who now makes his
at Banff. ¶Medals for mileage arouse
competition among members of The Trail
s of the Canadian Rockies, as also among
bers of the older Trail Riders fraternity,
believe that a horse should do the leg-
¶Foot or horse, adventurers of today
not face hardships unavoidable in earlier
. Comfortable mountain camps are lo-
at strategic points such as Yoho Camp
w) where soft, warm beds and savory
s minister to weary bones and wolfish
ites. Note the Trail Rider guide at Yoho
, middle foreground, apparently waiting
member to finish a leisurely breakfast.



"MY GOD, what beauty!" Thus, in all reverence, a guest of Chateau Lake Louise (below opposite page) as he sat him down to his first breakfast which, by the way, got scant attention notwithstanding its excellence and an appetite whetted by the keen mountain air. What he saw is reproduced here (left) and even in artificial presentment leads one to sympathetic understanding of the gentleman's impulse to ask Divine Witness to his elation. ¶Poets, artists, composers, have beaten their breasts, torn their hair, at the cruel limitation of human ability in the presence of this scene, yet many in the end have interpreted it with credit to themselves and to the infinite delight of those denied the privilege of "one look-see." ¶But one cannot sit forever entranced by sheer beauty, hence the thoughtful provisions made for entertainment of visitors—something for every taste and every hour—from the calm serenity of paddling an Indian canoe to roughing it on mountain trails.



BANFF SPRINGS HOTEL (below, opposite page) "grows out of the landscape" where Blackfoot Indians chose to pitch their buffalo-hide lodges that their fine appreciation of beauty might be gratified by a perfect view of the great Bow River Valley and magnificent snow-capped peaks beyond. They camp there today when, in their nomadic freedom, the whim so rules, for there is much space around the white man's big lodge. ¶With rare artistic discrimination this great hotel was designed so well to harmonize with the castellated peaks that, constructed of their same stone, it seems almost a part of Nature's original plan. Even the fine golf course requires a second look to identify it as man-made. Have a look yourself, it's right in the picture. ¶Headquarters of the Trail Riders and Trail Hikers clubs, Banff centers a region of bewildering delights for the rough and hardy sportsman or the world-weary who just want to absorb rest. ¶Nearer the Coast are two scenes on this page. A timber topper (left) in a "how am I doing?" pose which made the photographer so dizzy he fell in his tracks. On the brink of Cruickshank Canyon (right) in The Forbidden Plateau, one hundred square miles of alpine meadows on Vancouver Island. ¶Out of this magnificent sweep of game country sprung the Forbidden Plateau Indian legend in ancient days; perhaps inspired by natural reverence for anything so splendid, perhaps a canny bit of politics on the part of some long-forgotten chief to sequester special privilege.

In the heart of Canada's Rockies age-old haunt of the Blackfeet . . . a great hotel "grows out of the landscape."

MAJESTIC CANADA is visualized for thousands throughout the vast Pacific by luxurious liners, splendidly operentering Honolulu Harbor at sunrise, on her annual world tour. Other Empress liners are regular callers on

ritten against a background of callow uth and pioneering struggle.

Under these conditions it is not sur- ising to find that the university has en built, literally, by the students. therwise there would be no Univer- y, or, at best, only an inferior college. sentially this is the story of the ac- mplishment of a courageous and unit- student body.

The doors were opened to the first sses in September, 1915, not in the esent buildings in Point Grey, but in a dozen small wooden "shacks" on grounds of the Vancouver General spital. Not far from the center of city and enclosed by other units of hospital, the university carried on work under many handicaps for the t ten years of its life.

Meanwhile the site at Point Grey been reserved and a start had been de on the construction of one build- . But the war put a stop to the work nothing further was done until the dents united in a conviction that ion was imperative. They appealed the Provincial Government; the reply s "Lack of funds." Then they ap- led to the people of British Colum- . They organized meetings, they pub- ed propaganda in the newspapers, y canvassed for signatures to a pe- on. By the time 65,000 voters had ned the petition, the battle was won. 1923 the Government voted funds completing the buildings at Point ey and in September, 1925, on its th birthday, the University estab- ed itself in its present home.

Similar efforts on the part of the stu- nts may be cited. Some years ago the d for a gymnasium on the campus ame apparent. There was no money ilable for the building. So the stu- nts made their plans, independently the authorities, and floated a bond e for $35,000. They amortized the rments over a period of years by ying a small fee on future classes. a result a handsome gymnasium was lt, a welcome addition to the other dings, and the bond issue has been red ahead of schedule. In the same the students raised $20,000 for struction of the first unit of a sta- m. The student body chose to in- terpret the University's motto, *Tuum Est,* as "It's up to you."

These things are not important in themselves except as they indicate the spirit of the University. It has been a pioneering institution, always struggling against difficulties and always pressed for money. Lacking endowments and gifts, it has been dependent upon the annual appropriation voted by the British Columbia Legislature. And, generally speaking, the past twenty years have put extraordinary strains on all governments to meet even ordinary expenditures.

Of necessity, economy has been the watchword. Only one luxury was permitted and that, very wisely, was in the selection of the faculty. Under the first president, the late Dr. F. F. Westbrook, a group of men and women of really unusual talents was assembled for the teaching staff. Professors with advanced degrees from the most renowned and exacting of American and European universities, and with reputations as stimulating scholars, were engaged. In many cases they refused more attractive offers elsewhere in order to have a part in the creation of the University on the Pacific coast. For them it has been a vital and soul-warming experience. For the University, the policy has paid rich dividends.

The results have been threefold. In the first place the University of British Columbia has achieved a reputation as a centre of scholarship—a reputation disproportionate to its size and age. Scholarship has been from the beginning its single goal. There was a time when such a policy would have been axiomatic but during the years in which the University was developing there was a noticeable tendency away from this ideal. The emphasis on athletics, the introduction of such foreign courses as typewriting, salesmanship and golf, the factory-like expansion of many colleges, all tended to submerge the real purpose of a university under a mass of irrelevancies. As Woodrow Wilson said when president of Princeton, "The sideshows have swallowed up the main tent." But the University of British Columbia held fast to its ideal and concentrated its energies into the single channel of creative scholarship. Before many

years it was recognized as an institution that was firmly anchored to the finest traditions of learning.

The second result was manifest in the academic attainments of the graduates. They received a training which led naturally to the winning of scholarships and fellowships, and to superlative work in postgraduate research. Here again the reputation established is out of proportion to the age and size of the institution. The enrollment is somewhat under 2000 students—small enough compared with most colleges. Yet through the achievements of its graduates, a degree from the University of British Columbia has come to be known as a badge of excellence in Oxford, Cambridge, London, Edinburgh, Paris, Harvard, California and many other universities.

One example chosen at random will illustrate the point. Francis Painter, a recent graduate, dared to apply for one of the most prized of United States scholarships—the American Antiquarian Fellowship at Clark University. There were so many competitors that it was almost decided to eliminate all Canadians at the outset. But Painter won the scholarship for the reason that his record was distinctly the best presented. It is significant that in the following year another University of British Columbia graduate, Marion Mitchell, also won the fellowship. On the occasion the officials at Clark University sent her the following acknowledgment:

"It was the combination of your own excellent record, and the unusual reputation which the University of British Columbia has gained here, which brought you the fellowship."

A third result of the pre-eminence of scholarship has affected the students generally; has made the University a pleasant and stimulating place in which to study. There are no "side shows" to speak of, no large-scale "ballyhoo," but there are excellent professors and a habit of earnest study for the joy of exploring the unknown. This happy combination leaves its imprint on all the students, brilliant and otherwise, and they forage naturally in the fields of knowledge.

Achievements of the faculty have won frequent international recognition. One outstanding example of this recog nition in the Pacific area is found i the selection of Dr. R. W. Brock, Dea of the Department of Applied Scienc of the University, and President of th Royal Society of Canada, to supervis the geological mapping of Hong Kon The work was carried on for a numbe of years, and the completion of th project two years ago was signalized b the conferring on Dean Brock of th honorary degree of Doctor of Laws b the University of Hong Kong and b his election as corresponding member c the Geological Society of China.

Parenthetically, it may be mentione that the work of Chinese students at th University has earned grateful com ments from Chinese educationist When Dr. T. Z. Koo, Chinese diploma and one time international vice-pres dent of the Y. M. C. A., visited Van couver last year he was especially im pressed by the record of his compatriot Dr. Koo himself made an exceller impression and his lectures were a attractive feature of the academic pro gram for the session.

Another interesting example of inter national recognition, accruing to th University on account of its faculty, oc curred in December, 1933, when tw large packing cases, hermetically seale with red wax, stamped with the Im perial crest of Japan and marked "Con tents Valuable," were delivered at th University. They were addressed t Dr. C. McLean Fraser, head of the de partment of zoology, and they wer from His Majesty, Emperor Hirohit

In Memoriam

As these pages go to press the Pan Pacific Union is advised that Dea Brock (see plate I and text, left and his wife met untimely death i an airplane accident July 30 whe taking off from their summer hom in the mountains at Alta Lake, B.C

The Directors of the Pan-Pacifi Union wish to express for the entir membership profound sorrow at th passing of two whom the Pacifi area and the world can ill afford t spare.

—The Editors.

f Japan. Inside the packing cases were
any thousands of hydroids, a minute
orm of marine life, from the collection
the private biological laboratory in
he Imperial Palace, Tokyo. The Em-
eror is an enthusiastic amateur student
f sea life and he had collected these
housands of types of hydroids as a
obby.

Accompanying the hydroids was a
equest from the Emperor for their
xamination and classification by Dr.
raser. It was explained that Dr. Fraser
ad been recommended to His Majesty
s the world authority best equipped to
ndertake the work, having classified
5,000 species of hydroids in his re-
earches.

Another event, with even greater
opular interest, occurred in 1926 when
r. J. Allan Harris, a young chemistry
raduate of the University, was an-
ounced as the co-discoverer of the
ng-sought "element 61," which has
nce been named illinium. The discov-
y was made in partnership with Dr.
. S. Hopkins in the University of Il-
nois, where Dr. Harris was doing re-
earch work. He subsequently returned
Vancouver as professor of chemistry.

It has been said that there is more
telligent understanding of Pacific re-
tions at the University of British Co-
mbia than elsewhere in Canada. That
true, although there is no department
evoted to the subject, nor any chair of
riental languages and history. It is
ue partly because of the faculty, part-
because there is a goodly number of
merican, Chinese and Japanese stu-
nts in attendance.

President L. S. Klinck, who has pre-
ded over the University for the past
ghteen years, has been a driving power
hind the effort to make the institution
influence in Pacific affairs. By his
ample and his encouragement of
culty and students, he has done much
to stimulate study of the questions in-
volved. A great deal of the progress so
far made is traceable to his work.

Prof. Henry F. Angus, who is head of the department of economics and well known for his contributions to the Institute of Pacific Relations, gives a course on "Problems of the Pacific" which is a comprehensive interpretation of the subject. In addition, his frequent lectures, both in the University and to the general public, are well-informed discussions. Prof. F. H. Soward, also well known in the Institute of Pacific Relations, performs a similar service in classrooms and outside them. Equally important, perhaps, is the commingling of Occidental and Oriental students on the Campus. The 1931 census shows that British Columbia has 27,139 Chinese and 22,205 Japanese, or a total of one-fourteenth of the population. The numbers are growing rapidly, although immigration has almost ceased. Of the students at the University some have their homes in the province and are naturalized citizens of Canada; others have come across the ocean for study at a Canadian university. The result is a constant and informal exchange of views. Information on both sides is obtained at first hand, with understanding and without prejudice.

The future of the University of British Columbia is bound up with the future of the Pacific basin. If there is war between the nations bordering the Pacific it will have disastrous effects on the young University. If there is trade conflict the results will be harmful in lesser degree. If, on the other hand, there are intelligent international relations and orderly economic progress, there will be increased opportunity for expansion and the University will continue to play its part as messenger of understanding and goodwill.

The New English Mind

An Analysis of Intellectual Tendencies in the Dominions

By A. WYATT TILBY
in United Empire

A SILENT CENTENARY falls in 1935. It recalls an event as important as Reform in 1832, and Emancipation in 1834, but because it is neither political nor literary, and is merely an economic anniversary, it will not be celebrated by speeches or statues.

Until the year 1834 the United Kingdom had always fed itself from its own soil, and had from time to time even exported corn to the Continent. But since 1835 Britain has never exported corn, and has year by year imported more and more food from overseas. In this last eventful century the home population of the British Isles has become mainly urban and industrial instead of, as before, mainly rural and agricultural; and it has increased in number from 20 to 50 millions.

A silent evolution overseas has followed step by step this silent evolution at home. A hundred years ago the total English-speaking population of the British empire outside these islands was only about a million. Now it is more than 20 millions; in other words, the Dominions are numerically as strong today as the England which, in Pitt's proud words, saved herself by her courage and Europe by her example. Then, they were several obscure colonies. Now, they are four new nations.

How far these four new nations of Canada, Australia, New Zealand and South Africa will grow, and what part they will play in the world, is hidden in the future, leaving economics on one side—a serious and perhaps vital omission—there is no physical reason that I know of why Canada should not eventually contain 100 million instead of her present 10 million people between the Atlantic and the Pacific, or why the three southern Dominions should not between them support another 100 millions. But that is on the assumption that man breeds up to the limit of subsistence, and we know from experience that the Malthusian doctrine is not universally true.

But there is another cardinal point. The intellectual calibre and mental quality of a people is at least as important as its numbers and quantity. Greece counts for more in the history of civilization than many a larger empire, simply because its people had more open and original minds. The state does not live by bread alone, or by trade alone, or by force alone; and Britain, as we all know, has contributed largely to the poetry and philosophy as well as to the politics of modern Europe.

What are the indications whether these new British nations within the Empire will follow suit or not? Will they produce new and original work in art and literature and science, as well as corn and cattle and cheese for the benefit of the world; or does colonial culture, as Spengler and Elliot Smith suppose, begin by being derivative and end by becoming merely imitative?

The question is of the first importance, for there is actually taking place before our eyes today a phenomenon that has hitherto only been painfully and conjecturally reconstructed from fragmentary evidence by archaeologists and historians—the rise of a new civilization in new countries, other climates, and different environments.

How closely will it run true to type? To what extent will change of circumstance cause it to vary from the parent stock? And will its divergence support the theory of Herbert Spencer that man's natural tendency is to progress toward perfection, or will it establish the truth of the doctrine, implicitly held if not explicitly maintained by the school of Machiavelli and Hobbes, that humanity is corrupt and degenerate, and that society tends naturally to disintegration and decay?

The materials available for answering

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hoto of Lake Louise
e Canadian Rockies.

ese questions from the new nations thin the British Empire are so scat-ed in space and so recent in time that y are certainly not decisive. But so as they go they are satisfactory.

Physically the new Dominion type ows little if any variation from the ent stock. Nor indeed could it yet; although the majority of Canadians d Australasians are Dominion born, ir overseas ancestry seldom goes k more than two or three genera-ns, and British heredity is therefore nger than the new environment.

Further, the change of environment s not in itself been so extreme as to likely to cause much physical varia-n even in subsequent generations. e British people are naturally most home in temperate climates, and the k of the new British populations are centrated in the temperate zones.

But cold is a stimulus, not a sedative, l the course of colonization during past century suggests that the Eng-lish people in particular bear increasing cold better than increasing heat; for while settlement is extending north-wards in Canada without any visible signs of deterioration and indeed with every indication of physical fitness and prosperity, it is significant that in Aus-tralia and New Zealand the great mass of population is concentrated in the cool south, while colonization in the semitropical north is more recent and is developing much more slowly.

In South Africa the position is rather different. The climate of Cape Colony suits the English physique perfectly, but the natural heat of the low latitudes farther north is modified by high eleva-tion in Rhodesia and Kenya. Here, then, if anywhere we shall see the effect of changed environment in the develop-ment of a slightly different physical type, which will probably be a little taller and come more quickly to ma-turity than the parent stock. It must be remembered that the home-grown Briton

also differs physically from his ancestor two or three centuries ago. Thanks to economic changes and social progress, he is taller, marries later, produces fewer children (though more survive), lives longer, and is more apt to marry again in old age.

Turn now from physical equipment to mental achievement, bearing in mind that in the latter respect a new civilization suffers from every possible handicap. The analogy of youth, though natural and attractive, is in fact false and misleading. A new settlement has to produce the raw materials of commerce before the amenities of art. It has no leisured class to encourage literature or finance scientific research. Its remoteness from intellectual centres, and its own cultural poverty, probably makes it excessively reverential to the old home tradition, and this species of ancestor-worship limits its early productions to a mere timid echo of an accepted pattern; while this after a time may breed the opposite error—a local revolt that exalts or exaggerates provincial peculiarities of dialect and manners and provincial achievements on ground of local patriotism. A greater drawback still: such great men as a new civilization breeds will naturally want to measure themselves against the greatest of their kind, and will therefore—as in the old days of Imperial Rome—seek fame at the centre, in the capital of the Empire, while merely second-class talent remains contentedly at home on the colonial circumference.

These disadvantages are real, and it is precisely this handicap which gives color to the theory that a colonial civilization is necessarily imitative and inferior. But how far is that a true view?

So far as it was possible, I made an attempt to ascertain the relevant facts. An analysis was made of the names considered worthy of inclusion in the *Encyclopedia Britannica* as being men of more than local reputation, and a few prominent contemporaries were added to bring the list up to date. The results were interesting.

By way of comparison it should be said that the British Isles, with a much longer history and larger population, yielded a list of 1,800 famous men and women. On reëxamination, however, some of these were found to have been born abroad, a few more were omitted on one ground or other, and the revised British total was therefore approximately 1,700.

On the other hand, the overseas total numbered 140. Of these 71 were born in Canada, the senior Dominion; 19 in Australia, 6 in New Zealand, 20 in South Africa, 13 in India, and 11 in various islands (5 in the West Indies).

It is clear from these figures that Australia and New Zealand have been handicapped by distance from the centre as well as youth; and I may add that a detailed examination of this and other evidence shows that small island communities are still more seriously handicapped. It is not that they are less likely to produce talent than continental countries, but that talent has fewer opportunities of fruition. An oak cannot grow in a flowerpot.

Of the 71 famous Canadians, 18 were born in the Maritime Provinces, 23 in Quebec (of whom 16 were French) and 25 in Ontario. The Western Provinces are too new to have made their mark in the intellectual world.

Of the 19 famous Australians, 9 were born in Victoria, 3 in South Australia, only 4 in New South Wales—an older and larger State than Victoria—and none in Queensland. The intellectual predominance of the temperate south is significant, and is precisely parallel to a similar declension in the United States while 13 of the 20 famous South Africans were of Dutch origin.

Broadly speaking, half of these men were statesmen or lawyers engaged in public life; that is to say, they were concerned with the political side of Dominion achievement. The quality as well as quantity of the list—which included such names as Laurier, Blake, and Bonar Law in Canada, Barton and Forrest in Australia, and Botha and Smuts in South Africa—showed that the new countries could produce their own national leaders, and in this respect at least were very like the old. But there is no need to prove the obvious, and my quest was more for the product of the study and the studio and laboratory than for the gladiator of parliament or platform.

I shuffled my human cards afresh

The British Mind in Australia has developed initiative, rugged independence and breadth, obviously influenced by natural conditions, notably vast reaches of arid interior and its effect on climate. Before motor days camels were introduced for desert transport, as shown by the accompanying photograph.

d the tabulated results were curious. ere were 23 authors on the list, 9 ists, and 13 scientists; one philosner, but no distinguished divine—the urches exist overseas, but the great achers and inspired prophets have l to come. Not only have the Domins failed so far to produce a new reous revelation—by way of contrast United States have already proed two, the Latter Day Saints and Christian Scientists—but they have ne little in the way of new theology. ferent skies, it seems, do not always cover a new way to heaven.

Turn now from the sacred to the ular sphere. Six of our authors were ts—Kendall of New South Wales l Roy Campbell of Natal are representative of the new talent, but the ined singer has yet to appear; and e were novelists. These were mostly the second or even the third class—bert Parker, Mrs. Humphrey Ward, l Guy Bothby are a typical selection. e drama, however, is altogether lack; and this last deficiency becomes re, and not less curious from the fact t a similar and parallel list for the ited States exhibits the same shortning. Does modern democracy, then, produce distinguished dramatists; and if not, why not? Is the theatre a declining art, or are we no longer interested in the clash and conflict of character and situation? The managers and critics of the theatre may answer this: not I.

Five of our artists were painters, and only one a musician; in the Dominions, as in Britain, the most creative and spiritual of the arts unfortunately remains the Cinderella of the English-speaking world.

So much for the Muses, who have yet to assert their claims; now for the sciences. Medicine heads the list, with 5 distinguished names, closely followed by 4 geologists; but rather strangely, in view of the rich field of observation available, there was no famous Dominion biologist. Nor, greatly to my surprise, were there any conspicuous inventors of the type that distinguish the rival lists of eminent men in Britain and the United States.

In the Dominions I found neither a Trevithick nor a Stephenson, neither a Kelvin nor an Edison; none, in fact, of the particular cast of mind that has done more than the statesman or the artist or the man of letters to revolutionize social and industrial life, and to make the modern world as we know it

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today. This is a serious omission, and one which casts an implied reflection on the originality of the Dominion intellect as revealed in these lists. On the other hand, a catalogue which contains the names of Osler, Banting, and Rutherford shows that in discovery as distinct from its brother, invention, the new overseas countries can produce as good men as any in England.

It may seem strange, at least to those who accept the theories of historical development from Macaulay to Spengler rather than the facts actually on record, that a new civilization should have produced more distinguished work in science than in art or letters. But there it is; and while there are great gaps in the tally of achievement as it stands, and much prentice and journeyman stuff in literature, we can fairly write these down to the time handicap of youth and preoccupation with the more immediate tasks of a nascent culture. At any rate, there can be no question of deterioration or decay in the mental calibre of the new population—their progress to full maturity and complete equality with the best that Europe can produce seems likely, after this survey, to be merely a matter of time and growth and opportunity.

Finally, I took the point of emigration from the Dominion circumference to Empire centre. Of these 140 eminent men, 42 sought and found fame outside the country of their birth; but the true proportion is very much higher than it sounds, for half the grand total were politicians whose careers were necessarily passed in the Dominions. Mo than half the remainder therefore le their native country in order the bett to pursue their chosen career; a lo which, though obviously inevitable the circumstances, is nevertheless r grettable from the point of view of new civilization.

It is fair to add, however, that t Dominions gain something by way intellectual imports as well as losi through intellectual exports. In Canad for example, the poet R. W. Servic the naturalist Thompson Seton, and t economist Stephen Laycock all co from England; while Lindsay Gordo the poet whom Australia has taken her heart as a national possession, w born in the Azores.

But at present the Dominions lo more than they gain in this mental e change, and this is likely to continue f some considerable time—until, in fa the new oversea civilizations have d veloped a distinctive intellectual quali and calibre of their own. And tha judging by the example of the Unit States, may take a century or more bring about.

At this point, however, someone m ask whether our study has disclosed a indications as to the lines along whi these new civilizations are likely advance?

Prophecy in such matters seems the fact of it a gratuitous challenge the gods, for the spirit bloweth where listeth, and the quality of mind is fre But ancestry and local environment in fact influence even if they do n

etermine the direction of its flight, and ie future of a nation is not entirely nconditioned.

In both England and Scotland, for xample, there is a distinct and definite ne of demarcation between the mental titude and outlook of people of the ast and those of the Midlands and outh.*

The East Coast produces men who ink in terms of principles rather than rsons, the Midlands and South pro- ce men who think in terms of persons ther than principles. And so we find at the East Coaster is characterized strength rather than subtlety, by cer- inty of conviction and directness of ecution rather than willingness to mpromise and meet the other side alfway; in other words, by a clear view thin his own limited visible range, d a tendency to ignore anything be- nd that visible range as irrelevant.

This is the type that prefers an sertion to an argument, and prefers argument to an appeal; and there- re we find that it naturally produces dministrators in the State and definers doctrine in the church rather than ators and mystics, systematists of the own rather than seekers after the un- own; science rather than art; and in e arts, painting rather than poetry, d poetry rather than music.

In the Midlands and South of Eng- nd, on the other hand, this mental at- ude is reversed, and its products in litics and art and literature are con- quently different; and precisely the me geographical distribution is ob- rvable in Scotland, where the adminis- tors and theologians and painters me from Aberdeen and Angus and fe, and the poets from Ayr and Dum- es and Galloway.

There must be some sufficient cause this marked local difference of talent, s sharp divergence of mental attitude d outlook, either in heredity or en- onment or both. Now it is the fact at in both England and Scotland the vading Saxon-Scandinavian stock is stronger in the east than in the midlands and south, where the population is more mixed by association and intermarriage with the old British race; and it is obvious that an unmixed stock is more likely to take definite and rigid views of political and religious principle than a mixed stock, where the intermarriage of invader and invaded presupposes and indeed necessitates an attitude of compromise and a preference of persons to principles in its most intimate form.

But it is also the fact that the East Coast of Britain is a relatively dry area, whereas the Midlands and South are humid; and it is evident that the clear visibility of a dry climate encourages that tendency to think in clear and concrete terms of images and systems and principles which characterizes the administrator rather than the orator, the theologian who defines the known rather than the mystic who seeks the unknown, the painter rather than the poet, and the poet rather than the musician.†

Each factor, of ancestry and environment, plays its part in shaping the mental attitude and outlook that gives a character of its own and an individual consistency to a civilization. But when environment seconds and forwards ancestry, the effect is irresistible.

If these considerations are well founded, it is evident that heredity and environment will both take a hand in determining the mental outlook of the Dominions. Let us see if we can apply these principles.

In Canada and South Africa, for example, the population is racially mixed; in Australia and New Zealand it is almost entirely British.

In Canada and South Africa, then, as in the Midlands and South of England, we may expect on grounds of heredity that men will come to think in terms of agreement and compromise and give-and-take, rather than of rigid plumb-line political and religious doctrine; and these civilizations are therefore likely to think in terms of persons rather than principles, and consequently to produce poets and novelists and dramatists rather than definers and systematists and painters.

In Australia and New Zealand, on the other hand, there is no such racial

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I discussed this matter at length, and produced e of the supporting evidence, in the *Nineteenth tury* for June, 1934.

A study of the distribution of genius in Latin coun- s, and more particularly of the characteristic limits the Spanish mind through the ages, confirms this gnosis. But the subject is obviously too large to be ussed here.

contrast and mixture. Here, therefore, on the grounds of heredity alone we may expect the opposite cast of mind. Men will be likely to think things out in ordered systems and logical planning to a consistent end, in terms of principles rather than persons, as in East Anglia; and as in East Anglia again, we may look for a culture which tends to the precision of scientific truth rather than to the beauty of artistic achievement. But in so far as the type of civilization produces art, it will incline to painting and sculpture and the more tangible crafts, rather than poetry and the dramatic contrast and conflict of human values in the novel and the drama.

So much for heredity; now for the factor of environment.

Canada is a land of lakes and rivers and abundant water, Australia is deficient in these respects. In both these cases then environment seconds and reinforces ancestry as in England.

New Zealand, on the other hand, is a land of abundant water, whereas South Africa is a dry country. In both these cases, then, environment must tend to check and modify the normal continuity of mental ancestry.

It seems, therefore, that four distinct varieties or types of national character should eventually develop in the Dominions.

1. The Canadian will tend, both by ancestry and environment, to prefer the personal and human angle of approach to the impersonal, the scientific, and the statistical. He will incline to the tolerant and open mind; and unless his feelings are so deeply involved as to distort and narrow his vision, he will usually see both sides of a case. He will seek (what he will not always get in this obstinate world) agreement by compromise and consent on broad and equitable lines rather than victory by force on a more restricted basis.

The culture that develops in the senior Dominion should therefore be inclusive rather than exclusive, organic and vital rather than systematic and defined, and its social philosophy will recognize the imponderables as potential but important factors in the business of life and equipment of a complete civilization.

2. The Australian, on the other hand, with an unmixed ancestry and a less humid climatic environment, will develop along different mental lines. His characteristic attitude and approach will be more consistent and more instantly decisive than the Canadian; but he will be less tolerant of differences of opinion, he will tend to think of society as a static system rather than as a fluid organism, and be inclined to take the strict legalist view which insists on rights, rather than the more malleable and elastic humanist view which leads to mutual accommodation and compromise.

A civilization of this type, which likes to define and stick to the definition, is apt to prefer the letter to the spirit, and to ignore the imponderables as irrelevant. It can, and no doubt will, produce much splendid and original work; but that work will be conceived and executed in the spirit of science rather than philosophy, and—so far as the arts are concerned—it will emphasize style and appearance rather than emotional content and expression.

3. The New Zealander has the same unmixed ancestry as the Australian, which will tend to make him as consistent and decisive in action and thought as his continental neighbor; but by way of contrast, his climatic environment is more variable and more humid, and this will operate to make his mental attitude and approach more flexible, and more open to move with the times and to change with changing circumstances.

On the whole the New Zealander will be more imaginative, less precise and less bound by definition than the Australian, and more inclined to admit that there are more things in heaven and earth than are dreamed of in his philosophy. He will consequently take the larger (though it is not necessarily always the clearer) view, he will look on society as a fluid organism rather than a static system, and his definitions will be subject to revision in the light of further experience.

4. The South African of the future again will be of a different type. Mixed racial ancestry compels him to admit that the two streams of British and Dutch must run in one channel. But a dry climatic environment tends to make him think along rigid and systematic

es, to emphasize points of difference principle rather than points of per- nal agreement; and he will tend to re- et and retard a little the inevitable proach to union of the two European es in one national stock.

The civilization that ensues is likely be less rigid and systematic than the stralian in its conception of the State, s poetical and imaginative than that New Zealand in its attitude to life l the things that lie beyond life; but forces that compose its intellectual look will be more complex than those any other of the Dominions, because will necessarily be influenced con- ually by the permanent native back- und. It may well be that its inevit- preoccupation with human and tical factors will make it produce e in literature and art, and less in nce and invention, than the other minions.

n actual fact the future will probably work out quite like that, for—apart m the incalculable chance of some nge individual genius appearing in most unexpected place, like John ats in the city of London—both the rents of heredity and the channels environment which go to form the arate mental streams of the new minions must be affected from time time by external and unpredictable events in Europe and elsewhere. The intellectual if not the political unity of the world is bound to increase as the isolation of its several parts diminishes; but even so, local conditions must always continue to influence the mental outlook, and in the main to determine the intellectual horizon of the great mass of population which lives and works close to its own home.

Which of these four new nations will contribute the most and the finest flowers to the new civilization that is now in process of formation is an open question. But that each will contribute something of distinction and value can hardly be in doubt, for the establishment and permanence of the new English-speaking States seems now reasonably assured. Indeed, we may well believe that if some frightful catastrophe were to destroy the whole of the old English civilization in the British Isles, it should be possible for the new nations, like the spirit of the cloud in Shelley's poem, to arise and upbuild it again; and so far from deteriorating in its new homes, the expansion over so large and so virginal an area should in the long run add both to the variety and the value of its own particular achievement, and eventually do something to widen the general scope and range of the human mind as a whole.

Britain in the Pacific

A Chronological Outline

From the Literature

BRITISH territory in the Pacific falls under three administrative heads; *i.e.*, they are Colonies, Protectorates, and Mandated as. In addition to these, a large por- n of the "British Commonwealth of tions," which consists of the self- erning Dominions of Canada, Aus- lia, New Zealand, South Africa, and wfoundland, is also to be found in Pacific area. Only one province of nada, however, borders on the Pa- c Ocean, British Columbia with Van- ver Island.

During the past 100 years the economic and social interests of Great Britain and her Colonial Empire and Dominions have been so regulated as to become on the whole complementary, to the benefit of all concerned. The meanest native subject has the right of appeal against injustice to the King's Privy Council in London, a judicial body.

BRITISH COLUMBIA, in the Northwest, was discovered in 1792 by the British navigator Vancouver, made a crown colony in 1858, and incorporated into the Canadian Federation in 1871. It has an area of 355,855 square miles, is

about 760 miles long and 400 at its widest. An evergreen, forest-clad, sea-girt playground of winding tree-shadowed waterways, its products are rich and varied (see text, page —) with agriculture well in the foreground.

New Zealand, a self-governing Dominion of the British Empire, comprises the two largest islands in the South Pacific Ocean, with a smaller one, Stewart Isle, to the south. Discovered by Tasman in the 18th century; later explored by Captain Cook, who described it in his journals. It became a British possession in 1840, when Maori chiefs voluntarily ceded it to Great Britain. It was constituted a Dominion September 26, 1907. Area 103,862 square miles, but only 84,500 square miles are habitable. It has over 1,000 miles of coast line, and no part of either island is more than 75 miles from the sea, ensuring an equable climate without extremes. Population is about 1½ million, 90 per cent dwelling in rural areas engaged in sheep and dairy farming. Magnificent mountain scenery and lakes cause it to be named the "Switzerland of the Pacific." Attached to the New Zealand administration are several groups of islands not far away.

Cook Islands, include Penrhyn, Suwarrow, and many small islands besides Raratonga and Niue Island. They were discovered by Captain Cook, protected by Great Britain, and finally annexed to New Zealand in 1901. There are fourteen Cook islands, with an area of 280 square miles, and a population of 13,000, administered by a Resident Commissioner.

Niue, first called "Savage Isle" by Captain Cook, has 100 square miles area, and a population of 4,000.

Raratonga, discovered at the same time; area 150 square miles, population 13,000. Laws for all this group were formulated in 1890, administered by their own native rulers under guidance of the New Zealand Parliament.

Western Samoa, a Mandated Territory, is also now administered by New Zealand. Formerly an independent kingdom, America in 1872 secured the harbor of Pago Pago for a naval coaling station. In 1889 Germany and Great Britain with U. S. A. signed a treaty recognizing the island as a neutral territory. In 1900 the whole group was partitioned between Germany and the U. S. A. But in 1914, on the outbreak of the World War, New Zealand forces occupied the German portion of the country and later New Zealand was given the Mandate over it under the Peace Treaty. Of this British Samoa the area is 1,210 square miles, population 41,000.

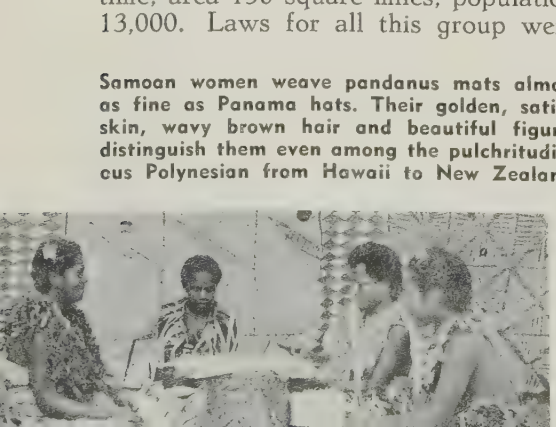
The Kermadec Isles have 13 square miles and 2,000 population, and near them in the South Pacific is *Takelau*, or the "Union" group, of 7 square miles with 1,000 population; both these are under New Zealand, as are also other small South Pacific groups such as the Manahiki, the Carolines, Ross Sea and Bounty, Auckland, and Campbell Isles. These have all claimed British protection at various times in the 19th century and are under British administrators from New Zealand.

Tonga, or the Friendly Islands in the South Pacific (it lies 400 miles from Fiji and 600 miles from Apia, Samoa) was declared a neutral region in 1862 by the Treaty of Berlin. But in 1900 an Anglo-German agreement made them into a protectorate of Great Britain. Area 385 square miles, population about 27,000, governed by their own Queen.

Australia, one of the five self-governing Dominions of the British Empire, is located in West Oceania; it includes many surrounding islands to the north, and Tasmania Isle to the south. Australia became British early in the 18th century. Area 2,974,581 (nearly 3 million square miles) with a population of about 7 million souls. Tasmania was joined to the Dominion in 1901. Australia holds the Mandate over the various isles in the north Pacific.

Nauru, a former German possession to the northeast, has an area of 5,39

Samoan women weave pandanus mats almost as fine as Panama hats. Their golden, satiny skin, wavy brown hair and beautiful figures distinguish them even among the pulchritudinous Polynesian from Hawaii to New Zealand.



uare miles. Captured in 1914, it is ministered by Australia since then, sisted by the New Zealand Governnt.

New Britain, or Mandated German ew Guinea, is administered since 1914 Australia, as is also another part of same island, *i.e.*, Papua. In 1884 eat Britain proclaimed a Protectorate r this land, then called British New INEA, Australia defraying the many ts of administration. In 1906 the ne was changed to Papua. Area 500 square miles, population 250,-

Many other small islands, such as URSDAY, Friday, and Sunday Isles the north coasts, form part of the thern territory of Australia, and RFOLK Isle, 10 miles long, due east, ther with the smaller Lord Howe F, is administered by the Federal adistration of Australia.

FIJI is a crown colony of Oceania, ed voluntarily to Great Britain in 4; originally discovered by Tasman 1643, and visited by Captain Cook 1769. It consists of some 250 fertile nds, area, 7,435 square miles; popuon 172,000. Administered from Lon- under a British governor and its Council.

British Solomon Islands, in the t Pacific, have been a protectorate e the 18th century. Area 14,000, ulation 172,000. The Western Solons are part of New Guinea, adminred by Australia.

Other British Protectorates in the th and east Pacific are Santa Cruz Swallow Isle and the Queen arlotte Isles; area 380 square s, 5,000 population; these are adstered under their own native chiefs. The Gilbert and Ellice Islands are rge group annexed in 1892, formed a Crown Colony in the year 1915. s Colony includes Washington, an, Jarvis, Starbuck, Christmas and ning Islands. The total area con- ed is about 200 square miles, popun about 3,000.

Fanning Island was discovered by tain Fanning of the whaler *Betsey* 798, but was not annexed till 1888. shington Isle was annexed with rs in 1889. Both these islands are offered for sale.

Pitcairn Isle, found in 1790 by mutineers from *H.M.S. Bounty*, was rediscovered in 1808, and annexed. The small half-starved population, descendants of the mutineers, was removed in 1856 to Norfolk Isle. Many became homesick and were returned to Pitcairn. Near by are British Ducie Isle and the Phoenix Group of eight islands.

New Hebrides, in the northwest Pacific, is a group of 40 islands, partly a French possession. Owing to Great Britain having in them trading interests of long standing, friction resulted. The result was a treaty, ratified in October, 1906, making the Islands a French-British Condominium. Area 5,700 square miles, population 60,000.

Hongkong. This island is a Crown Colony near Canton, ceded to Great Britain by China in 1841. Its area, which includes the Kowloon Peninsula and neighboring small islands, is 391 square miles; population about a million. It is an important naval and military station.

The Straits Settlements (British Malaya) is a Crown Colony. At the end of the 18th century there were three well established trading settlements at Penang, Malacca, and Singapore, administered from India. In 1826 India relinquished these to form them into a Crown Colony. The area is 1,600 square miles; the population, chiefly Chinese, Malay, and Indians, is nearly a million. Two of the independent Malay States border on the Pacific, *i.e.*, Johore and Perak, both ruled by their own sultans, under British Protection.

British N. Borneo, in the west Pacific, has an area of 31,000 square miles in the northern half of the Dutch island of Borneo. The population is about 300,000, chiefly Malays, Dyaks, and Chinese. A formal Protectorate was proclaimed in 1888, and a British Governor administers the territory.

Brunei, in the northwest of Borneo, became a British Protectorate at the request of its sultan in 1888, and since 1906 it has been administered by a British Commissioner.

Labuan, an island near Borneo, has an area of 30 square miles and population of 6,000. Ceded by chiefs to Britain in 1846, in October, 1906, it was

On the 150th annive sary of the discovery the Hawaiian Islands Captain James Cook th monument to the gre explorer was unveiled the late Sir Joseph Ca ruthers. It stands up British soil on Kealak kua Bay, Hawaii. Guar of honor were from Au tralia and New Zealan

placed in the Straits Settlements' administration.

SARAWAK, part of North Borneo, with an area of 40,000 square miles and a population of 800,000, has an interesting history. The sultan of Brunei ceded it to his English friend, Rajah Brooke, in 1842, and it is still administered by that family, aided by a Council in London. The British Protectorate over it was proclaimed in 1888.

Diminutive as to area (5,682.6 sq. ft.*) yet great in historical significance, is Britain's bit of soil in Hawaii at Kawaloa, Kealakekua Bay. It was here that the great explorer Captain James Cook met his death in 1779 on a return visit to the Sandwich Islands, as he named the Hawaiian Group at discovery in 1778.†

In 1874 friends of the famous explorer marked the spot with a crude tablet. In 1877 a grant of the land was made to Great Britain by the Kingdom of Hawaii through Princess Likelik ratified by the United States of Ame ica when Hawaii was annexed in 189

In 1928 a fine monument was u veiled at Sesqui-Centennial ceremoni conducted jointly by Great Britain represented by Australia and New Ze land—and America. The monument, boat landing, and funds for improv ment and upkeep of the area, were t result of successful endeavors by t late Sir Joseph Carruthers, of Sydne N.S.W., to interest his government the project, conceived as the result a visit to the site during the First Pa Pacific Food Conservation Conferen at Honolulu, August, 1924, to which was a delegate.

* An area of considerable extent, boundaries which are yet to be determined, surrounding t British soil will be set aside forever as a national pa by the Territory of Hawaii as the result of a requ to the Legislature made in 1928 by the late Walla R. Farrington, then Governor of the Territory Hawaii.

† A bronze plaque marks the spot on the Island Kauai, at Waimea, where Captain Cook first land

In Step With the Dominion

ritish Columbia forges ahead ith development of vast nat- ral resources; counts her gains t the sixty-eighth milestone of anada's journey as a nation.

By ROBERT CROMIE
Editor, Vancouver Sun

ANOTHER MILESTONE in the history of Canada as a nation was passed on Monday, July 1, when British Columbia, in com- on with all sister provinces of Can- la, celebrated Dominion Day—the xty-eighth anniversary of Confedera- on. It was in 1867 that the Queen's roclamation announced the birth of a ation destined, as it has proven, to ccupy a prominent place in the world aternity of important national com- unities.

While British Columbia, then a riving Crown Colony, did not enter onfederation until the year 1871, and rince Edward Island not until 1873, e people of both coasts, together with e prairie dwellers of Saskatchewan d Alberta (established in 1903) ite with all provinces in this national lebration.

This Dominion Day may prove ochal in that, from an economic point view, a respite seems in sight after e dark days through which the whole ominion—in common with the world has passed since 1929. British Co- mbia's condition in recent years has t been all that might be desired, and t the progress made by this end of nada has been notable.

British Columbia, in point of popula- n, is the sixth of the nine Dominion ovinces, yet in a number of economic pects she records an unchallenged adership. Among these items are the following, based upon latest authentic figures:

> Per capita investment, $3,836; Dominion average, $3,075. British Columbia boasts highest production in silver, lead, copper, zinc; lumber $12,000,000 (Canadian total, $26,000,000); fish products, $12,000,000, 1933 (Canadian total, $27,558,000); fruit shipments, $5,206,000, 1933 (Canadian total, $15,024,900).

The story of Canada's development since Confederation is one that amazes the visitor, even though the figures of the last few years show a slackening off of the curve of rapid growth which, as a long-time trend, was the experience of this Dominion for more than 63 years.

Canada today is still one of the rich- est agricultural countries in the world, with high soil fertility resulting in pro- duction worth more than $950,000,000 in 1934, and providing a livelihood for more than 1,128,000 people.

These facts, considered with recogni- tion of the depressed world condition of agriculture, clearly show that Can- ada's land industry is of vital impor- tance in the nation's economic progress.

Dairying is one of the most important of Canada's industries, with an annual production now exceeding 78 million dollars in value. Canada has 3,376,000 milch cows.

Few realize that Canada's flocks and herds represent a value of nearly a bil- lion (including poultry), or that we possess as one of our rich assets over 20 million head of horses, cattle, sheep and swine, and 55 million poultry.

Canada holds its lead as a great fur- producing land. Fur farms were un- known in 1867 and later, but today there are nearly 5000 which, with trap- ping operations, produce $10,000,000 worth of pelts a year.

With 2,900,000 horses it does not look as if the motor car had put the equine out of business.

As the Empire's greatest timber area Canada is rich in this vast natural re-

From orchards such as this British Columbia sends out to the world by rail and sea trainloads and shiploads of luscious apples. Deep, rich soil, ample rainfall and equable climate combine with skill and enterprise to make products of the land a major economic item.

source, with an annual production from camps and mills of over 92 million dollars, including pulp and paper that accounts for one-third.

Canada leads the world in paper production of nearly 3,000,000 tons a year, mostly exported to the United States. The pulpwood resources are estimated at 1,344 million cords. Newsprint production was unknown at Confederation.

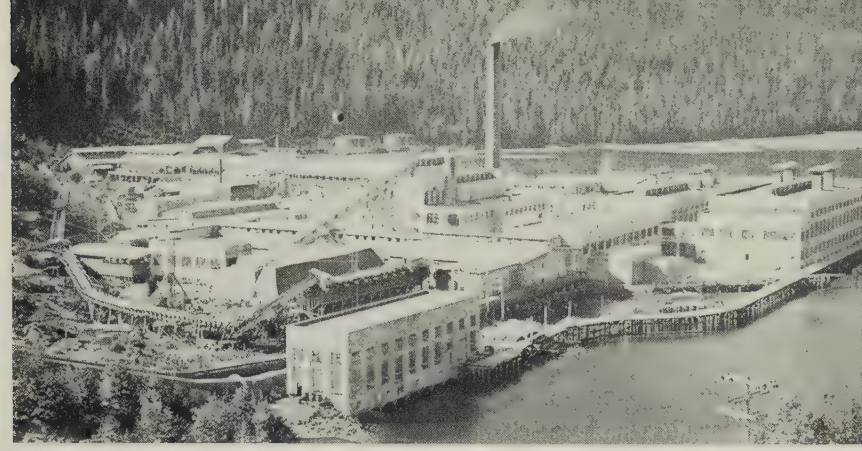
Canada's apples are frequent prize winners, and many new varieties are being created at the experimental fruit stations.

Canada leads the world in electric power development per capita, with 6,000,000 horsepower developed out of an ultimate 43,000,000 horsepower, or a small percentage. Harnessed electric power was unknown to the fathers of Confederation, but today a billion is invested therein and more than two-thirds of the homes of Canadians are using electricity for lighting and domestic purposes. Millions more are planned for early development plants in every province.

Canada's mining production has renewed its progress, climbing higher and higher in totals, with over $300,000,000 in 1934, in striking contrast with the small figures of 1867. The Dominion maintains its leadership in nickel and asbestos production, with gold in third place and gradually taking the second.

Never in the history of mining were there greater prospects, with prospecting by airplane and the building of railways into mineral areas of the hinterlands. The coming years will no doubt show similar large annual increases.

Canada is taking the lead in utilizing airplane services for exploratory and mail delivery work. The country is air-minded to a marked degree. Air operations, federal and provincial, cover fire and forest patrols, surveys and photography connected therewith, transportation, life saving, etc. Many firms are also engaged in commercial aviation, covering all parts of the Dominion; airplane clubs have been organized,



A big paper mill on the coast of British Columbia, where vast forests and abundant pure water make this section of Canada an important factor in maintaining the Dominion's first place in world production of paper products from wood pulp.

nd municipal and other airports estab-shed.

Canada's industrial life was rela-vely unimportant when the Dominion as formed, but today there are 25,000 ants employing five or more, with an vested capital of almost 4½ billion, a oss production value of nearly 2½ illion dollars yearly, and about 500,-)0 employed.

Canada has also become a motor car ountry, with a car for every 8½ per-ns, with 1,200,000 cars registered. uto production in 1934 numbered 53,000, of a value reaching toward the 200,000,000 mark.

In the Canada of '67 trade radiation as greatly circumscribed. Trading was one with only a few score countries, nd those within easy reach, compared ith over a hundred today in every part the world.

Transportation methods were equally rcumscribed. The railway mileage of 000 has increased twentyfold; steam-s were of small tonnage and slow peed. The horse-and-carriage was the ief land method. The motor car and e airplane were unknown. Modern od roads were few and far between, e hinterlands of every province were ractically unexplored, and the North-est was known outside of the Indians only a few traders and trappers and e Hudson's Bay Company.

Eastern cities and towns were vil-ges compared with today. Halifax and aint John were small towns. Montreal nd a mere 100,000 as against a million w. Toronto's population was only 60,000, as against 600,000 today. Winnipeg was a mere village of 200, compared with over 200,000 now.

Vancouver and Victoria were unimportant seaports; the chain of prairie cities was not even planned, and Edmonton was still a fur-trading post. Today Greater Vancouver's population is 343,855.

Farming was a mere beginning. Even by 1871 only 16 million bushels of wheat were grown; only 10 million acres all told were tilled, since increased sixfold. The total yield of all field crops was only a fifth of the present. Agricultural exports were negligible, and dairy production even less. Live stock since has trebled in numbers and value. Elevators were unknown. The 100,000 farms then now exceed 700,000.

Canada's wealth of $1,000 per capita as late as 1903 has grown to $3,000 today. The same degree of growth marks manufacturing. Production value, then under $200,000,000, has nearly reached the 3½ billion mark, and the invested capital of $75,000,000 has grown to nearly five billions today.

Many features of our present-day prosperity were unknown when the new Dominion was founded, such as the pulp and paper industry, which was not in existence; fur farming, undreamt of; power development, a matter of a few ancient water wheels. The whole wonder-world of electricity was only being experimented with, and Niagara was untapped for white coal.

Men of '67 knew little of the telegraph and nothing of the telephone,

wireless or radio. They lived in a much narrower world than we of today. Canada then was only in the kindergarten stage; now she has grown to the full stature of manhood.

* * * * * *

Picturesque Police

Afoot or horseback,
they're "Mounties"
to Canada's people

(Story by Reuter)

THE FAMOUS POLICE FORCE which was created to patrol the "Great Lone Land" of the Western prairies in 1873, and which has become a force rich in tradition and service, may lose the name "Mounted" and become simply the Royal Canadian Police. The Commissioner of the present force, Sir James MacBrien, indicated this in an interview he granted recently in Montreal.

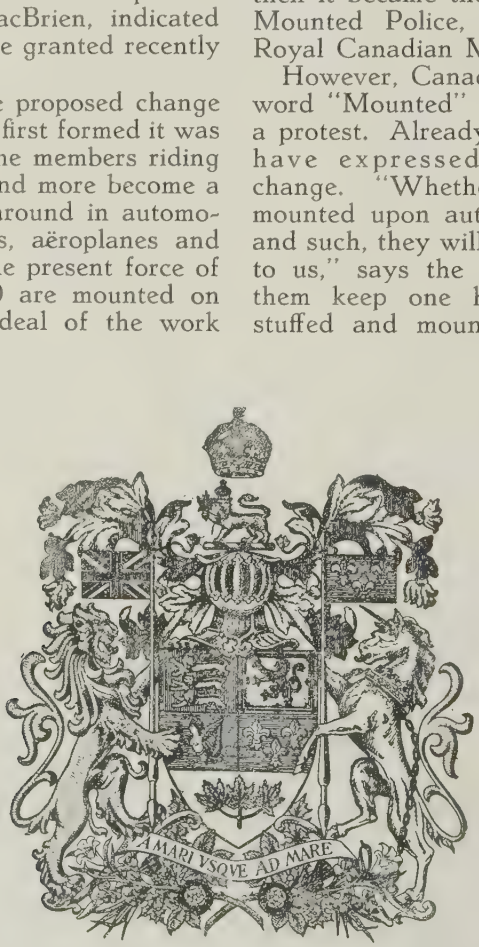
The reason for the proposed change is that whereas when first formed it was a cavalry force, all the members riding horses, it has more and more become a force which travels around in automobiles, motor launches, aëroplanes and other vehicles. Of the present force of 2,900 men, only 300 are mounted on horses. As a great deal of the work of the force is carried on in the Far North, the police employ more dogs than they do horses. "Huskies" are the sole means of travel in the winter time in the Far North.

Known as "the Silent Force," the Royal Canadian Mounted Police does not employ civilians or women stenographers, all its clerical and other similar work being done by members of the force.

The police not only maintain law and order in 6 of the 9 Canadian provinces—they also patrol 1,500,000 square miles of northland. It maintains, 400 miles within the Arctic Circle, the farthest north police station, post office and customs office in the world.

Already the force has undergone three name changes. Originally it was called the North-West Mounted Police; then it became the Royal North-West Mounted Police, and now it is the Royal Canadian Mounted Police.

However, Canada will not allow the word "Mounted" to disappear without a protest. Already several newspapers have expressed opposition to any change. "Whether dismounted or mounted upon automobiles, aëroplanes and such, they will always be Mounties to us," says the *Montreal Star*. "Let them keep one horse, as a mascot, stuffed and mounted."



Coat of Arms of the Dominion of Canada

When King Salmon Runs

By BILL REID
in the Vancouver Sun

AT MIDNIGHT on the thirtieth of June, along 700 miles of rugged coast line, more than 16,000 men and women were actively gaged in the 1935 season of British lumbia's third industry—the salmon heries.

In the early morning hours of that y more than 6,000 boats of all sizes d shapes roared their welcome to the proaching ten weeks of almost conuous work.

Thirty-five canneries hummed once re in the mad rush to pack into cans e world's best salmon in the pink of ndition.

From the mighty Fraser pouring uddy waters into the sea in the south, the Naas in the north, busy fishermen y their trade in feverish haste.

The story of this major industry is e of fabulous sums and totals. A ory set in great scenic grandeur, and e in which—even to the fisherman d cannery man—is found every ves- e of romantic fantasy.

Let us—you and I—spend part of the ght of June 30 on the fishing grounds the Skeena River, which floods into e sea a few miles south of Prince Rurt.

The ship's clock is still forty-five nutes from striking eight bells.

From the deck below we peer intently o the inky darkness of the early mmer night.

Faintly and softened by distance is ard the steady hum of powerful Die- ls, but closer and more clearly we ar the staccato bark of the gasoline gines.

Suddenly and with blinding intensity mes the white beam of a searchlight. It is the fisheries inspector, from nose boat the gun will be fired that ll start the season.

Satisfied that we have no net in the ter, the light is turned off, leaving e night darker than before.

But by this time the sea is alive with y dancing lights.

Eleven hundred fishing boats are awaiting the signal that, simultaneously with thirty-four other districts, will mark the beginning of a season's work, enabling approximately 1,074,000 cases of salmon to be ready for the world market.

Two minutes now and the ship's clock will strike the hour.

From the boats comes the stir of men as nets are given last-minute attention, and then the first of the eight bells chimes sharply, and the second is lost in the booming report of the zero-hour gun.

Nets drop quickly and with little or no sound into the black water, beneath whose surface dart and flash the sea's silver harvest.

To the thirty-five canneries located at strategic points along the coast comes the most heterogeneous of any army of workers: Indians from all the coastal tribes and from the interior, from Ladner and the Fraser Valley; Chinese crews for the unloading of the laden packers; Japanese fishermen, and the white men from Fraser Valley farms, interior ranches and busy city offices.

All these have come to see the flashing beauty of the sockeye, king of all salmon, struggling in their nets, and to watch once again the miracle of the canning process.

Aided by this industry are more than ten other British Columbia industries: the manufacture of cans and boxes, the printing of labels, the tremendous consumption of fuel of every known variety, the manufacture of nails and lacquer, the large quantities of salt and the hauling by steamship of the finished commodity to the great warehouses and distributing centers in Vancouver.

An interesting and little-known by-product of the fishing industry is that of fish meals and oils.

These by-products have been exhaustively studied by the Dominion Department of Agriculture, and have been found to contain a rich source of nutrients for the feeding of poultry, live

To insure future harvests, Canada sows the seas with millions of king salmon through rivers and streams, their natural breeding ground, by maintaining hatcheries where protected waters reduce infant mortality infinitely below Nature's hazardous system. Illustration shows fingerlings in the safety of a protected stream, until they are big enough to go to sea and look out for themselves.

stock and foxes, and at the present time are extensively used. Hundreds of men find employment in processing and marketing these fisheries by-products.

Science has in past years been of inestimable help to the fishing industry. Laborious hand methods have been replaced by intricate machinery that does the work much faster and better, thoroughly cleaning over sixty salmon a minute and salting and filling the cut sections into the cans at a speed of ninety or more a minute.

Open kettles filled with brine have been superseded by immense retorts holding thousands of cans and insuring a uniform cooking at 242 degrees Fahr., for ninety minutes.

Modern machines have brought speed to the salmon cannery, and have greatly improved the quality of its product.

Of the total pack of British Columbia salmon, 1,582,296 cases in 1934, approximately 1,250,000 cases were exported to some twenty-seven foreign lands, chief among these being Australia, France and the United Kingdom. This pack comes from eighteen major companies and a few smaller ones.

The approximate value of British Columbia's fisheries in 1934 amounted to $16,000,000.

An industry which lasts a short three months at best and covers 700 miles of seaboard, bringing to this province $16,000,000, possesses a vital economic importance infinitely greater than the value of the total output. Without it British Columbia would be poor indeed, and thousands of people now engaged therein would have to find other scope for their energies and enterprise.

Imagine what it could be if every British Columbian fully realized this.

Japan Tries Great Britain's Recipe

By PAT TERRY

Marine Editor Vancouver Sun

NOT ONLY NEWS dispatches, revealing Japan's attitude to imports from Canada, but tales of returning travelers, make it undantly clear that Japan, at least mestically, is undergoing something an industrial boom.

There is no doubt that Japan is eximenting on a large scale with the ctrine of economic nationalism, toyg with that theory which declares at domestic trade conditions set the ce in international relationships.

She has before her the picture of eat Britain whose Chancellor of the chequer is able to talk once more a budget surplus. She has seen the rious first-class foreign powers lean ward economic nationalism.

It would be strange if, hearing Great itain talk of the manner in which the w form of "splendid isolation" has established domestic trade and instry, she did not, then, try it among own population.

We are particularly interested in this t Port of Vancouver in any national international policy affecting trade. e flow of goods is the lifeblood of ry citizen in Port of Vancouver.

No matter whether you work on the terfront or the docks, or draw wages an industrial worker, the rate of the of commodities out of this port to ports of the world affects, directly ndirectly, the rate of your wages.

Anything which may tend to restrict flow of Canadian goods to Japan is paramount importance to you here, e Port of Vancouver is the great t of dispatch for goods to Japan.

Well, you can do your own political king . . . I hope.

The point which impresses me, and ch I think you will find interesting, is the human relationship between Japanese statesmen's doctrines and the daily life of the Japanese workers.

Hugh Byas, good newspaper correspondent, writing from Tokyo a while since to the *New York Times*, made certain revelations on the subject of the daily routine of a cross section of Japanese workers, and their living conditions, which I shall not soon forget.

It is interesting to compare the standard of living of the Nipponese with standards hereabouts.

Only sketchily can we examine some of his points. Space will not permit a close analysis.

Byas referred to "an alliance of cheap and intelligent labor with modern machinery . . ." as partly the reason for the boom in Japan, particularly in her "booming exports in the greatest depression ever known."

The workers he described as "neither illiterates nor coolies, but a highly developed group of people, as ambitious and as determined to rise in the world as the Scots whom they resemble in their love for education."

They are "accustomed to economical ways."

Byas took as a standard of comparison among the workers a bus driver, which is a very fair standard, as we might call the bus driver the middle class of labor.

Such a man, Byas said, would earn money the purchasing power of which would be equivalent to about $14 a week. You can lop that about 100% or add the same to find out the rough rates of pay of the upper and lower classes of labor, I should think.

And here is the daily buying schedule of a Japanese housewife, that bus

driver's wife, for a family of five persons:

Rice	25c
Bean-curd, a jelly-like stuff which supplements the protein deficiencies in rice	3c
Pickles	2½c
Vegetables (boiled)	2c
Vegetables (raw)	1½c
Salmon	10c
Bean Soup	1c
Pork and cabbage	10c
Fuel (gas)	4c

That housewife will buy tea at 10c the 1-3 of a pound packet, using two packets every 10 days.

Cuttlefish is part of the dietary of such a family. The price of this—the rubbery texture of the leg is a highly esteemed delicacy—will be about 7c for the family for a meal.

A can of salmon, of which much is eaten, provides a meal for the entire family and costs about 7½c.

Here is something you may not have realized; and there is food for thought in it, because of the value to British Columbia of the salmon industry: Canada eats but 29 lbs. of salmon per person each year. Japan's population leads the world with an annual consumption of salmon amounting to 55 lbs. per person. The Scandinavian countries consume 45 lbs. per person annually. England eats 35 lbs. per person. United States eats only 15 lbs. of salmon per person each year.

All classes in Japan eat the same kind of food, although quality and price vary, Byas declared, I recall.

A typical sort of menu made up for a day by the bus driver's wife would be something like this:

Breakfast: rice, bean soup, and pickles, costing around 2½c for each member of the family.

Lunch: rice, salt salmon, boiled vegetables to cost about 4½c each.

Dinner: rice, vegetable soup, pork and cabbage, vegetables, costing approximately 5 per person.

Here in part then, with the high degree of modern mechanization which has been fostered in industry, coupled with scientific capitalization, and skilful propaganda which has imbued the people with a belief in their high national destiny, may be the reasons why Japan feels intensely nationalistic about imports.

Mystery of the Coral Atoll---Fanning

Excerpt from the story, Odyssey by Sampan

By ALEXANDER MACDONALD*

ALL THIS TIME the *Islander's* been making mileage. Two hundred miles a day, five days out from Honolulu, and one afternoon a blur of clouds on the southern horizon. That's how land at first is sighted—by the clouds overhead. Then a smudgy line beneath them.

It is Fanning, first land in a thousand miles. You see the tree-tops, about ten miles away. In another hour the *Island* rolls in the sea outside the beach.

Fanning was our introduction to coral atoll. Her ten miles of white beach and waving coco palms made up a typical atoll, that enigmatic land creation for which science has failed to find common solution. Consider, for a few paragraphs, the riddle of the atolls.

Just why the South Pacific should be dotted with hundreds of these ring-shaped coral isles, like Gargantuan quoits floating in the sea, and why each should be roughly circular with lagoon in the center, science does not unanimously answer.

As far down as excavations ha

* The author, a member of the editorial staff of *The Honolulu Advertiser*, signed on as one of the crew of the sampan-type Diesel-powered cruiser *Islander*, chartered by the Bishop Museum, Honolulu, for a scientific expedition through the South Seas, headed by C. Montague Cooke, Jr., malacologist, of the Museum staff. The *Islander* sailed from Honolulu April 15, home October 28, 1934, with "all hands and the cook" well and happy. A notably successful expedition in all respects.—THE EDITORS.

een made these island rings are com-osed wholly of coral, square miles of oral rock and sand. Yet science knows hat it cannot be coral all the way down or the coral animals which build this toll surface, with millions of their keletons, cannot live in the sea beyond depth of about 150 feet. How, then, o these islands reach up miles from e ocean bottom, then just poke a few et above the surface?

Some answer the riddle with the Dar-in-Dana theory of mountain subsid-nce. They say that the islands are the ps of mountains which for hundreds centuries have been slowly receding to the sea, perhaps inches or fractions inches a year, and as fast as they bside coral animals growing about the rface build up reefs, sustaining a coral and just above sea level.

Others will answer with the Agassiz eory: That the atolls are created by al reefs growing on the outside of ountain tops worn down below sea vel by wave action.

There are more theories and because oponents of each can point out vul-rable spots in the others, science nds still divided on the riddle of the olls.

We pushed through a tiny pass and re inside the coral ring that was Fan-ng, anchored in the blue lagoon. In a aring beneath the coconut trees was clump of buildings, headquarters of e British copra company.

They came down to greet us, a half zen Britishmen and a score of Gil-rtese islanders. These natives, about 0, are recruited from the Gilbert nds to cultivate and gather the coco-ts for copra. The British were over-rs.

On tiny Fanning Island, Capt. An-rson, our skipper, and his brother ec were born. Grandfather Anderson d to own the island before it was d to British traders. So the brothers derson had a big reunion with rela-es and old friends.

Fanning, we discovered, is quite an portant little isle. For she is the half-y link in the longest cable in the rld, the British line running from ncouver to New Zealand. We aded our way that afternoon in our board motorboat through the coral heads and across the lagoon to the cable station, two miles away. There a hand-ful of Britons operate the station, living lonely lives of voluntary exile on that coral isle.

We were to stay two days at Fan-ning. We stayed nine. Why? Because an understudy to a hurricane hit us.

We were anchored peacefully enough in the lagoon our second night at Fan-ning. In fact, two anchors had been heaved over. Capt. Bill, Dr. Cooke, Sam, Enos and I were aboard, the oth-ers having gone ashore.

It began to rain. Lightning flashed. The rain came down in torrents. The wind began to kick up. The once peace-ful lagoon began to toss with whitecaps. The wind became a gale, almost a hur-ricane. Then someone, Sam, I think, bellowed down the fo'c'stle.

We were dragging anchor! The *Islander,* anchors and all, was being driven ashore in the gale!

Enos and I, both in shorts, clambered on deck. The wind, driving the rain like buckshot, pelted our skin. We clung to the rail, barely able to see. By then Bill had the ship whistle blowing, summon-ing aid from shore.

Then there was a jar, ever so slight. The *Islander* had eased up against a sandy shoal by the edge of the channel. She had been driven 150 feet across the lagoon but now lay nuzzled against the shoal, undamaged, the anchors finally holding.

We could see excited figures and flashing lights on shore. A boat put out with a gang of Gilbertese. Then, the squall having blown itself out, we worked the *Islander* back to safe an-chorage. It was an exciting few minutes but no damage done.

Although the worst was over the storm hung on for a week more so we stayed at Fanning, waiting for heavy seas outside to subside.

Another week and we said goodbye to Fanning, promising to return in six months.

Then off to Tahiti! She was only a tiny dot on the map and she was 1,300 miles over and beyond the equator, but we were on our way!

Off Fanning's shore we went through a school of *aku* and dropped two troll-ing lines astern. We caught enough *aku*

for a couple of days and—we caught a big booby bird.

No less inquisitive about the fake feather fish we had trailing on our lines than the *aku* were the scores of booby birds flying overhead. They wheeled around and around over the ship, then began diving for the feathered hooks meant for the *aku*. Finally one of them got hooked, the barb piercing its beak.

The much-amazed booby took to flight, trailing the trolling line behind, but could not disengage the hook. So we pulled in our catch, hauling the bird in from mid-air. Enos slipped the hook from the booby's beak, then released it. With a final bewildered "awk" the booby flew back toward Fanning. To this day it's perhaps wondering what the hell kind of a fish THAT was.

The next day, at exactly 6:21 p.m., we crossed the equator. That's all; we just crossed it. I believe I looked up for a moment from Anthony Adverse, (first reading) saw the same blue sea, and resumed reading.

And five days later, just a week out of Fanning, we arose to see the twin peaks of Tahiti on the horizon. We had arrived! We were, unless a host of narrators were wrong, at the doorway to paradise!

* * * *

Fanning's Romantic History*

IN LONDON on July 1st it was announced that Fanning Island and Washington Island, in the Central Pacific, are being offered for sale by a firm of city solicitors. Housing accommodation, motor-boats and other conveniences will go to the purchaser. A company which has been working in the copra islands for 20 years is said to be the vendor.

This bare statement marks another stage in one of the Central Pacific's many romances. The strange story of Fanning and Washington Islands can be only very briefly outlined here.

Fanning Island was discovered by Captain Fanning, of the whaler *Betsey* in 1798, and it was annexed by Britain in 1888. Washington, near by, was similarly annexed in 1889. Both are beau tiful and fertile places, densely covere with tropical vegetation. The Fannin atoll is 9½ miles long by 4 miles wide but the land, surrounding a fine lagoor is nowhere more than half a mile across The Washington atoll is almost circu lar, and 10 miles around; but, instead c surrounding the usual lagoon, it en closes a fresh-water lake.

About 1857, a whaling ship pu ashore on uninhabited Fanning an Ayr shire Scotsman, William Greig. He wa alone for some time, and then wa joined by another man, who brought boat and some supplies. They succeede in making contact with natives on othe islands. Both married Polynesian wo men, and had large families. They in duced communities of Gilbert Islande to join them. They were industriou and planted Fanning and Washingto Islands with coconuts, and prospere Both men died there. The young Greigs carried on; but the son of th other man did not like the life, and wen went away. Later, he sold his interes there to a Suva man.

Meanwhile, a young French pries Father Rougier, had settled as a mi sionary in Northwest Fiji. To him the came one day, seeking help, a Frenc man, an escapee from the convict pri ons of New Caledonia. Father Rougi befriended and protected him. Whe he died, he bequeathed his property the missionary. It was discovered th his estate was valuable—he had be left a considerable fortune.

The Suva man, who had secured share in Fanning and Washingto Islands, got into financial troubles– law case with Messrs. Burns, Philp an Co., Ltd. had gone against him. He so his share of the two islands to Fath Rougier.

Father Rougier and the Greig fami were associated for a time in the owne ship of the two islands; and then t missionary sold his interests to Fanni Island, Ltd. Subsequently, he acquir a 99 years' lease of Christmas Islan southeast of Fanning Island, where established large plantations.

Fanning and Washington Islan have been owned and operated, for score of years, by Fanning Island, L

* From *Pacific Islands Monthly*, July 1935.

Canada, a Mediating Power in World Affairs*

By THE REV. THOMAS TAYLOR FAICHNEY, M.A., B.D.

N AUGUST, 1914, I stood on the steps of the City Hall at Hamilton, Ontario, and saw the first of Canada's Expeditionary Forces leaving for the war front, to the thrilling martial strains of the Canadian national anthem, which I then heard for the first time, and which, because of that association, I suppose, still has that thrill every time I hear it.—

O Canada, our home, our native Land.
True patriot love in all thy sons command.
With glowing hearts we see thee rise
The true North strong and free
And stand on guard, O Canada.
We stand on guard for thee.

In the scene that day I now know that I was witnessing more than could be seen by human eye; for there, in her response to world affairs, the process had begun which changed Canada from a colony to a nation; a fact recognized later in the Statute of Westminster, when along with the other self-governing colonies, she became a member of "The British Commonwealth of Nations."

Hence the watershed of Canadian history may well be the Great War. Before that a colony; after that a nation. And we Canadians feel that her place and her influence as a nation will be just as potent in world affairs as they have been as a colony in mediating successfully the different elements that now go to make the nation; bringing to one loyalty the French and English people; peaceful dealings with the Indian and the Eskimo; merging into one people the flood of immigration from every nation in Europe, and the tremendous achievement of making into one national unit the East and the West.

Still true to her destiny, as a mediator, Canada is the link that is binding the United States and England in a common understanding and world purpose. It is with the fruits of all that experience that she can look out on the Pacific and feel she has a part to play in joining the hands of the Orient and the Occident.

We know it is fallacious to say "East is East and West is West and ne'er the twain shall meet"; rather we say "whom God has joined together, let not man put asunder".

It was James Russell Lowell who proclaimed a truth of which I am fully persuaded; that a nation has a destiny as much as an individual—

Once to every man and nation
Comes the moment to decide
In the strife of truth and falsehood
For the good or evil side.
Some great truth, God's new Messiah,
Offering each the bloom or blight,
And the choice goes by forever
'Twixt that darkness and that Light.

Two years ago, I stood on an historic spot, the Heights of Abraham—at Quebec, where in 1759 destiny decided that Canada's life should merge with England rather than with France. There today is a monument erected to the generals of the opposing armies, both of whom fell in battle—Montcalm and Wolfe—and today they are honored as great soldiers and great gentlemen, by both French and English.

Seventeen years later, in 1776, when independence was declared, and the Union formed, Canada elected to remain with England. In the light of the intervening years we feel it was good that, along with the world's greatest experiment in democratic government, there should also be in the New World a link holding together the old Empire and the new Nation.

During the nineteenth century, the pathway of the young colony was not an easy one. Looking at the map of Canada, you will notice that while the political lines are east and west, the geographical lines are north and south.

* Address to the Pan-Pacific Union at the regular Monday luncheon meeting, Honolulu, August 12, 1935. The speaker was en route from Calgary, Alberta, to Tientsin, China, there to take charge of the Union Church for three years.

The Maritime Provinces easily find a contact with Maine. Boston is more of a centre for them than Montreal. But when you tour Canada do not miss the Maritimes. For beautiful scenery the land of Evangeline cannot be excelled, and the New Brunswick salmon has a flavor all its own.

Quebec was a solid block of French-speaking people, between New Brunswick and Ontario. If today you wish to see France of the seventeenth century, do not go to France but go instead to Quebec with its pretty little quaint French villages and its sturdy, ever delightful habitant.

Ontario is the industrial center of Canada. To mention the Niagara Peninsula is but to reveal how the lines go south. Today, with perfect roads on which to travel, Ontario is most surely the garden of Canada.

A hundred years ago, New Ontario presented a barrier of 1,000 miles of solid rock, a real hindrance to opening up the West. Today that same rock is producing millions of dollars in rich minerals of nickel, silver and gold.

From Winnipeg to Calgary there is a 1,000 mile stretch of prairies running right down to Nebraska. Chicago would be the geographic center for these prairies. During the World War these same prairies were the wheat granaries of the world.

A hundred miles west of Calgary, you come into the Rocky Mountains. Rising ten to twelve thousand feet, they continue for six or seven hundred miles almost to Vancouver. Surely an insurmountable obstacle east and west! Yet who today, traveling across Canada, would miss the magnificent Rockies! Whether it be the Bow Valley from the Banff Springs Hotel or the lovely Lake Louise or the quiet serenity of Emerald Lake, the Rockies vie with the Alps in having the world's best mountain scenery.

Vancouver and the west coast with the natural seaways find contact with Seattle and San Francisco. Today the mild climate of the west coast and the quiet beauty of Vancouver Island gives one a sample of England at its best.

When you think of the inadequate means of transportation of a century ago, you begin to understand the difficulties of the far-flung colony—British Columbia three thousand miles away from Ontario and, again, in the East the French very French, and the English very English. Forces were present that might very easily have disrupted the Colony. To meet these conditions and other petty political disturbances, the Colony was, in 1867, divided into self-governing provinces under a Federal Government.

The idealism of the Fathers of Confederation and their vision of a united Canada is best seen in the name they selected for the confederation—the Dominion of Canada. The morning of the day on which the selection was made, one of the members in his morning worship came on that passage in the Psalms, "He shall have dominion from sea to sea". What better name than "His Dominion". What better motto than "From sea to sea". That same idealism was shared by Jacques Cartier who discovered Canada in 1534. Landing on the shores of the *Baie de Chaleur*, he set up a cross and dedicated the land to God and to France.

But the passing of an Act, while it gave the means, did not solve the problem of how to hold these provinces together. British Columbia had more in common with the State of Washington than with the Province of Ontario. And on the prairies an uninvited guest from Montana — the whiskey-trader — was demoralizing the Indian. Three forces were, to my mind, operative in mediating a peaceful settlement to these difficulties: Twin silvery threads of steel from Montreal to Vancouver made Canada one. The epic of the Canadian Pacific railway is the story of a great engineering feat, but it is even more the story of a great political achievement!

Not even second to that, however, was the creation in the 70's of that picturesque force, famous the world over, which has a tradition of which every Canadian is proud—the Royal Northwest Mounted Police. Because of his impartial dispensing of justice, his stand for law and order and his fair dealings with every one, he won and has held the respect of Indian, settler and lawbreaker alike.

Added to these was the influence of the Church. Father Lacombe of the

oman Catholic Church and the Rev. hn MacDougal of the Methodist hurch are representative of a great mpany who worked to make it "His ominion from sea to sea".

What Canada has accomplished thin her own borders as a mediator r peace, she has in more recent years complished as between the United ates and Britain. Both peoples north d south of the 49th parallel are justly oud of our unarmed boundary line of 00 miles, due to the Rush-Pagot aty of a hundred years ago.

The morning we left Vancouver my st called me to the window of his dy, overlooking the entrance to the bor. "Look", he said, "there goes the nadian Navy!" Two old warships! e only offensive we put on with our sins to the south is the offensive of odwill! Backward and forward over at invisible line there moves an army tourists who find out how much alike are in our ways and in our thoughts.

Some years ago I took a trip through e States. Going through Iowa, I de- ied to call on some cousins whom I d never seen in the flesh. Leaving dar Rapids, I went up to Springville, d the thought came "How would I ow David Taylor?" But I need not ve had a moment's anxiety, for there the platform stood a young Iowan rmer, whose countenance was so ich like my own that had I looked in e mirror I could not have seen a eater likeness! It is that similarity e tourists are finding. Secondly, an ny of settlers from the Middle West e located all over the Canadian airies—men and women who today e among Canada's finest citizens. nd, thirdly, within the last decade the rvice clubs with their conventions ve done much to foster understand- g, cooperation and goodwill. And I uld go on to speak about Mary Pick- rd, Marie Dressler, hockey players d preachers, all of whom are part of e army whose only offensive is good- ll.

What I am seeking to emphasize is at the human or psychological element the dominant factor making for na- nal and international harmony. Can- a in her relationship with the Old nd and her friendships with the New World — with that unarmed boundary line a token of that friendship—will continue true to her destiny as a peaceful mediating force!

The march of civilization is westward. There are those who claim that the Pacific will take the place of the Atlantic as the world's center. Be that as it may, Canada, out of her rich experience of the past, stands ready with you to interpret the Occident to the Orient and the Orient to the Occident. Two months hence a delegation of the Canadian Chambers of Commerce will pass through your city on the way to the Orient on a mission of goodwill.

We are slow in learning today that the world is one. The ultranationalism of the nations at present is simply the instinctive fear of the larger unity which we recognize as inevitable. Science has made the world a neighborhood; it is our mission to make it a brotherhood! Our weapons will not be those of force —these make for the destruction of civilization. The weapons of our warfare will be understanding, cooperation and goodwill. The time is fast approaching when we shall see it is to our advantage to give as much thought to these constructive armaments of peace as we now give to the destructive armaments of war!

A hundred years ago the Rev. Mr. Emerson, one of your [American] early missionaries, on a furlough, visited Quebec. There he deplored the fact that as much was spent on fortifying Quebec as would pay for the evangelization of Africa and the Islands of the Pacific! Armaments are the phobia of nations at present but, for my part, I see no reason why in the near future we should not see the unarmed boundary line of the United States and Canada duplicated along the seaboard of the Pacific. There is no logical reason for anything but amity between the nations bordering the Pacific. In this sociological laboratory here in Hawaii where I have witnessed an amazing spirit of good fellowship, of understanding cooperation between the different races with no distinctions nor discriminations, you are giving a lead that will be of infinite value in days to come. "East is East and West is West and here the twain do meet!"

Let there be an intelligent, directed exchange between the nations of teachers and students. Further I would advocate chartering our warships to carry missions of goodwill between the peoples bordering the Pacific. That may sound idealistic, but it is the best form of realism in the saving of millions of lives and of dollars for constructive purposes of international cooperation instead of the wasteful purposes of mutual destruction.

One evening, a year ago, I stood on the walls of the old city of Chester in England. These walls, which the city has now outgrown, stand twenty feet high in places and ten feet thick. As I stood there looking on a peaceful scene of English life, I mused thus: Years ago these walls were built as armaments of defence against an enemy. Doubtless other towns saw Chester building walls and they built walls, too. But the day came when these fortified towns found themselves in a common loyalty to England. They rose above their civic unity, though still retaining their pride of town, into the larger unity—the national. The walls are still standing, no longer a menace but a place to which saw men and youths coming, when th day's work was done, to walk with thei wives and sweethearts.

Understanding, cooperation an goodwill will lift us above the menac of war, as we recognize a unity tha transcends even the national, thoug leaving place for love of country. Tha is a supra-national unity; a unity which after all, goes back further in time tha does the national unity, for "He hat made of one blood all nations to dwel on the face of the earth."

> "Nation with nation, land with land
> Unarmed shall live as comrades free.
> In every heart and brain shall throb
> The pulse of one Fraternity."

Each one of us here, representing dif ferent nations, yet finding in the Pan Pacific Union a unity of purpose, migh well take as our standing orders th words of King George at the launchin of the Cunard liner *Queen Mary*— "May your mission be, as you sail th seven seas, to bring friendship an peace to the nations of the world."

School Teachers Experience Geography

A Symposium

NINE TEACHERS in the Public Schools of Hawaii recount respective impressions of countries visited, mainly around the Pacific, during their 1934 summer holiday. For the following excerpts THE MID-PACIFIC MAGAZINE is indebted to the Department of Public Instruction of the Territory of Hawaii.

—THE EDITORS.

Melbourne; Sydney; Suva

By BERNICE E. L. HUNDLEY

FOR THOSE who dislike cold, damp weather and do not love the sea, a trip to Melbourne in July and August might prove very weary and uncomfortable. To me, the rough seas, the cold weather, the rain and the fog were wonderfully invigorating. Summer to winter; across the equator; a day lost that took with it insomnia and a tired feeling and, northbound, a day gained that brought sleepy hours, an impulse tc race up and down stairs and a frenzy to read and read about the countries I had glimpsed. An intensely interesting history, The Colony of Fiji; Where the White Man Treads, a book of Maori tales; Cobbers (Australian slang for mates or companions) and We Find Australia were books I purchased. We of the Never Never; Flynn of the Inland; A House Is Built; Lasseter's Last Ride; Gold Dust and Ashes; were books loaned me by Australians, that I enjoyed especially. The top of my wardrobe trunk, my dresser, the shelf in my clothes closet, were piled high with maps, books, papers, pamphlets and all sorts of reading matter. Even a Sydney driver brought me racing programs he thought I might find "a bit different." The cruise which began so lazily, with a wish to be left alone, ended with a

Home of the Australian crawl, fastest swimming stroke known, the bathing beaches of Sydney, N.S.W., encourage aquatic sports in which Australians excel, and in which tens of thousands revel during the season.

sionate desire to know more about stralasia and the countries "down er."

Pago Pago! A tranquil harbor rded by hills smothered with tropical etation and an immaculately kept erican naval outpost; curio sellers h kava bowls, tapas, mats, baskets; *alofa*" from folk who look like Hajians; lavalavas, Samoan dancers. It uld be so easy to let one's heart go vn with the anchor, and linger too g.

uva has a beautiful approach past y islands. Its roofs of red-painted rugated iron look like tile from a dis-e. Mynah birds chattered a greet- and I was busy saying "hello" to plant friends. I wanted so much to g home a collection of their many geous crotons, which surpass ours. nsettias were all abloom. Downward, oring along the Rewa river and Su- environs of Vitilevu. Homeward, nd the town, through the museum, heon at the Grand Pacific Hotel; ering along Victoria Parade under giant banyans; a "No, thank you!" he cane-carrying Fijian "prince" n he offered a drink of the kava did strange things to the legs and ues of some of the passengers and e of the crew; and a last loiter along waterfront watching the Sikhs, Indians, the curio vendors and wondering if there were any more colors the Fijians might dye their " 'ayrick 'eads of 'air."

My dreams of Australia had never beckoned. I had envisaged a dreary, flat continent, a glamorless land, peopled by "ticket-of-leave" men, rough miners, the bushmen of Dr. Porteus' films, and kangaroos that either kicked you with their hind legs or knocked you down with their tails—a sort of jumping-off place where expeditions stopped only for supplies.

Stepping through the gateways of Sydney and Melbourne opened up romantic vistas of a continent as large as our United States, peopled in part by fine and sturdy descendants of "ticket-of-leave" men who were sent out, in most cases, for minor offenses and remained to pioneer; miners, like their ores, rough only exteriorly, unobtrusive bushmen and kangaroos that may kick when wild or provoked but which ate out of my hand, begged for food and scurried away when a peacock scolded them for being so greedy. Vistas that opened up wastes that wait to be developed, the Never Never monotony, queer pouched animals, a friendly bush of red-blossomed gum, an infinite variety of eucalypti and other trees, wattles heavy with yellow feathery plumes,

coral trees, opals, sapphires, orchids, fragrant boronia and daphne, the lyre bird, the laughing kookaburra, cockatoos, parrots, delicious vegetables and fruit, good-looking friendly men and women, fleet horses, and handsome smiling policemen.

I touch my hat or give its feminine equivalent to the police of Sydney and Melbourne. Their courtesy, guidance and protection brought homelike security.

Sydney has been described as "exotic —a lovely and petulant spendthrift— self-centered, yet open-hearted—absurdly vain, yet very likable—everything that money (and borrowed money) can buy." Four days of scenic drives, one rainy day trying out the lifts at David Jones', Anthony Horden's, Farmer's, just to hear the "Thank you's" at every stop and "Are you upping?" Past bulk stores, meat-works, chemists, licensed publicans, licensed victualers, the G. P. O. and its obliging stamp "clarks," an omnibus ride, a lunch that began with "May I have a glass of water, please?" "Oh, an American! Are you on the *Mariposa?*" and, to make up for that amused smile at another water-drinking American, "The *Mariposa* and the *Monterey* are our most luxurious boats."

Suva; New Zealand

By CARRIE D. HOOD

THAT NIGHT in Suva we heard the voices of the Fijians coming nearer and nearer. In a few minutes about twenty Fijians were around the three cars, all peering at us. Their bodies, from the waists up, were shining with coconut oil. They had on white *sulus,* which were wrapped towels, we thought, and tucked in at the waist. It was a most interesting sight, and the stillness of the night made it very weird. One of them announced that the path was too muddy and slippery, so they decided to do their dancing and singing on the little store porch. But by the time we all got seated, there was no room for the dancing.

Soon they were all mumbling, so we turned to our driver and asked what they were saying. One member of the party thought we were going to be kidnaped, but we soon found out th they were going to pack us on the backs to the village. So, one by on the women folk climbed up on the bac of the Fijians. The men folk told us th that was the best bareback riding th had ever seen. There we were in o evening dresses and silver shoes ridi on their oily backs. Well, they pack us to their village, did their dances, a packed us back again to our cars wit out stumbling once.

There are no rates, local or othe wise, levied for educational purposes New Zealand. The Government mak annual grants to meet all expenditur The Department transfers to Educati Boards a considerable amount of th including salaries for teachers, spec grants for conveyance of children, in dental allowances to School Comm tees, manual instruction, buildings, a grants for general administration. W respect to the disbursement of the sums, regulations are drawn up by t Department. Similar grants are paid the governing bodies of secondary a technical schools, to be disbursed a cording to regulations.

A number of the secondary sch boards have endowments consisti chiefly of reserves set aside from t Crown Lands of the Dominion. In o der to equalize the financial powers the different boards, the income ceived from endowments is taken i account in the payment of the gra and all the secondary schools are pla on the same footing.

The Government provides about h the cost of conducting free kindergar schools in the larger centers for c dren from three to seven years of a

Nearly 40 per cent of the Univers students receive free tuition by the p vision of the Government. In additi some of these receive scholarship bursarial allowances.

* * * *

Samoa; New Zealand; Fiji

By ROSS BACHMAN

ALL things looked and sounded a picious for a pleasant trip as *Mariposa's* gangplank was being hau up the evening of last July second. had just been hustled to the rail to h the Royal Hawaiian Band play a se

n from Mendelssohn. We waved odbye until friends on the dock were longer distinguishable, then went wn to our stateroom to get the bi-culars. The room was easy enough ind, since jocose indicators to it were ted in the corridors. The door was licitly labeled, and the room itself stered with signs offering encourage-nt and advice.

The previous few days I had been cticing eating with my fork in my hand and turned bottom side up, in d hopes of being able to observe the njunction regarding how to behave Rome." The added handicap of the ed rail [fiddles] led to my early de-n that the adage should not apply such intricacies as food-handling . We felt vindicated in this donment when a New Zealand d remarked he was pleased to see were not affecting the table tech-ue of his countrymen. He said many ng Americans were prone to make attempt, appearing ridiculous to nselves and making the English feel r table etiquette was being ridiculed mimicry.

moa first port of call.]

Many of the Samoan men whitewash r hair as a sun defense and as a nicide. The natives obtain the lime lly by burning coral. It is also used ring out carved designs by being set e depression of the cutting.

The natives are Polynesian and ely resemble our Hawaiians in ap-rance and language. Many of their ds are identical with the Hawaiian meaning and pronunciation, except ds having an "h" in Hawaiian are led with an "f" instead in Samoa. mples are "alofa" and "fale."

he grass houses (*fales*) of Samoa also those of Fiji (*whares*) are e authentic than the little grass ks of Kealakekua. In these islands, natives live in grass homes almost usively. The Samoan houses are rally round, with cone-shaped s and no walls. Rolled-up mats at-ed all around to the inside of the s can be let down to protect any Windows and doors cut in the s walls give the appearance of a owed-out haystack. The floors in places are covered with mats but the Fijian goes to more trouble in building his bed. A lined-off space is heaped about two feet high with fine branches, upon which are placed 10 to 20 soft *hala* [pandanus] mats bordered with brightly dyed wool yarn. Each mat is a little narrower and shorter than the one below it so that the whole bed is trimmed with a wide fringe of brilliant colors. The Fijian protects his fancy hairdress while sleeping by cutting a bamboo stalk for his pillow.

Schools are few and almost entirely without equipment. Elementary education is free but not compulsory nor always available. Teachers are natives whose academic qualifications, until the last year or two, consisted of a sixth-grade education. Now the Poyer school, directed by Mark Sutherland, offers teacher-training courses for the forty present teachers and a few prospective ones. This school is the only one in the islands having 12 grades. The maximum wage is $45.00 per month, which goes to swell the home village's communal fund. This is an important item of revenue for the village treasury and, more often, the prospect of getting it is the *matai's* incentive for requesting a school for his village than a desire for education.

English language in the schools had been permissible but not required until last year. But the general impression seems to be that Supt. McTaggart is establishing a real educational system designed to fit local needs. The staff of visiting teachers from Honolulu who assisted the Sutherlands at Poyer School returned to Hawaii on the *Monterey* when we did, and their accounts indicated not only a most interesting summer but also educational progress in Samoa.

New Zealand is more adequately prepared for the heralded revival of tourist travel than any place I've ever visited. Her scenic attractions are most worthy of admiration. They approach those of Yellowstone in type, greatness of variety, and concentration in a limited area.

A live, Government tourist bureau supervises the private and Government agencies engaged in the business of tourist entertainment. This supervision covers transportation facilities, hotel ac-

commodations, guide services, and scenic wonderland concessions. The Government, through this tourist bureau, sets fair rates for the various types of services offered by licensed concerns. The set rates are strictly adhered to by all operators—not only for the subsequent good of the trade as a whole but also out of a wholesome respect for the license-revoking power of the government over all these enterprises. When business is not sufficient for all engaged, cutthroat competition is avoided by a system of alternating service.

We often wondered why so few English people were stout after noticing how heartily men and women alike partook of each of the three teas and one nightcap supper, in addition to the regular three meals. New Zealand is noted for its dairy industry, which may account for the vast quantities of whipped cream and butter served each meal. After a steady diet of such high-caloric foods, I became worried about the probable consequence to my figure. But my concern was relieved when I found someone to translate eleven-stone-six into my normal weight of 160 pounds.

Travelers who have been to both countries assert that New Zealand is more English than England is herself in that these colonists have clung more tenaciously to the old English customs than the postwar generation in the British Isles. Expressions of affection and loyalty for the Mother Country are continually in evidence. On our arrival in Auckland we met a gentleman and his wife who were commenting on how widely Americans travel, but added that they hoped to go "home" next year themselves. I didn't see the connection, for I thought the man meant visiting his birthplace, Christchurch, on the near-by South Island, but I was due for further enlightenment when he added that he had never been there. "Home" meant not his parents' domicile, but England, over 11,000 miles away—a land none of his ancestors for two generations had even seen. The press was still indignant over G. B. Shaw's ridicule of this colony-wide custom of calling England "home." This criticism seemed to have aroused more local

Beauty of face and figure characterizes the Maori girl who, besides, ha the charm of ready wit, poise and dig nity of carriage and deportment. Thi girl wears the native cloak of flax

wrath than any of the others expresse by that chronic critic during his recen visit to the islands.

It was impressed upon me that th New Zealanders would have preferre having their men permitted to preserv an identity distinct from the Austra lians. They are proud that New Zea land was never a penal colony and tha they have kept it such a pure represen tation of good-class Englishmen. Ou of a total population of 1,500,000, onl about 15,000 (1 per cent) are of fo eign nationality. Four per cent ar members of the native Maori rac (Polynesian) while the remaining 9 per cent are of British or Celtic origi Imagine our surprise then to recogniz over the fireplace in the summer roo at Brent's Hotel in Rotorua a larg framed picture of George Washingto It was suggested that it might hav been placed there originally by som enterprising manager as a concessio to American tourists. The portrait wa not named. Probably there are as fe English who would recognize the sub ject as there are Americans who woul

t, which fact spares the hotel man-
ement some local criticism.
The make-up of the newspapers is
vel. No screaming headlines are on
front pages. All the news is printed
the inside pages, and the front page
reserved for the classified advertising.
nerally, a short index in small type
y be found in a corner of the front
ge briefly outlining the reading mat-
to be found inside.
The first evening in Auckland there
urred our first *faux pas*. We arose
h the rest of the audience at the con-
sion of the Wallace Beery feature,
nediately left our aisle seats, and
ted to walk out before we noticed
fellow members of the audience
c all standing quietly erect. Then
orchestra started off on God Save
King while we quickly stepped back
our places. Ever after, we took
to stand at attention until that tune
merica to us) was rendered.
Whakarewarewa is a Maori village
ited right among the geysers of the
n thermal district. Native women
e as guides and have well-planned
raries. They speak English fluently.
outing geysers, steam vents (in
ch the native food is freely cooked
ettles), gurgling hot mud pools, and
shaking earth underfoot causes one
wonder how secure they can feel
g over such a region. Sometimes
yser breaks out under a house. We
a house with its roof blown off by
n an occurrence. A choice of two
ses is then open. If the geyser is
e enough to be valuable for tourist
action, the home owner (if he still
ts) builds again elsewhere. If the
ser is not much of an attraction, it
be killed by running cold water
it. However, should the cold stream
hut off, the geyser is likely to play
n. Winter (June to August) is said
e the best season for viewing the
sers, for then the higher lake levels
ide the increased pressure that
es the geysers to greater playing
hts.
he trout at Fairy Springs are in-
sting. Big fellows weighing up to
t pounds will take a crust of bread
your hand. So firm is the trout's
and so durable is New Zealand
bread that you can often lift a trout half out of the water before he lets go.

Karapiti Blowhole is near Wairakei. At night, parties are conducted to this safety valve of the district. A mighty blast of dry steam has been rushing forth into the air through a 9x13-inch opening for a known 400 years, and no one knows how long before that. The 400° Fahrenheit temperature of the steam makes it possible for ignited burlap to continue burning in it as bits are carried 200 feet in the air by the steam. The constant 180-pound pressure throws the empty five-gallon oil tins tossed in by the guide fifty feet into the air, where sometimes a can balances on the steam column for a few seconds, like a ping-pong ball on a water fountain. We were not so certain, that night, that the safety valve had not become clogged up, for two earthquakes, lasting about twenty seconds each, shook our hotel severely enough to knock down dishes, rattle window panes, and break a water main.

The educational system seems to be well organized. The Maori and white children attend the same public schools, for there seems to be no racial intolerance between these two peoples.

An underground river flows through the caves, and we embark in inky darkness in an oarless boat. It is propelled by our guide pulling hand over hand on wires strung just above our heads. Everyone is cautioned to maintain silence. We glide noiselessly over the stream's surface into the chief glow-worm grotto and tributary passages. The roof looks like the milky way spread over the entire sky and it becomes light enough for us to see the outlines of the fellow passengers. Constellations appear that require much less imagination to merit form names than do many in the true sky. On the sides were stalactites covered with this living light. The boat blundered with a crash against a rock and the lights dimmed but soon they were bright again. Over the side of the boat we could see in the water the reflection of the glowing spots.

Before leaving, flashlights were turned on some near-by specimens. They are one to one and a half inches long and about the diameter of a knitting needle. Each worm lets down a single silken

thread from six inches to a foot in length to ensnare insects attracted by the lights. The guide placed a small fly on one of the sticky threads, where it fluttered helplessly while the worm above slowly pulled in his line. We enjoyed visiting these caves very much. We were glad we had saved them until the last of our stay as the grand climax of a most enjoyable sixteen days.

In Fiji the Indians cut hair, tailor clothes, cobble shoes (this trade engaged in by the lowest caste only, for the others would be defiled by handling the skin of the sacred cow), operate taxis, retail tobacco cigars rolled in banana leaf wrappers, in long twists 50 feet long coiled like a rope—the purchaser cuts off what he wants) or make, as you watch, fantastic silver jewelry from coins. Formerly they made gold jewelry also but the government stopped that when the international scramble for gold started. Although we saw very little gold jewelry on display for sale, there is much of it in evidence on the Indian women. With gold or silver rings for their toes, fingers, and ears, bracelets for ankles and arms, collars and chains about their necks, and rings with pendants, attached to their noses, the Indian woman can and does advertise her husband's financial status.

Crews of visiting American steamers have great times with the local traffic rules while out cycling. The story is told of one saucy American sailor being stopped by Inspector Flower of the Suva Police Department for riding on the wrong (right-hand) side of the street. When Mr. Flower alighted from his Austin and told his name before starting the reprimand, the impertinent seaman advised him loudly to get back into his vase and roll along.

Since the Fijian men and women dress very much alike, the standard joke for a visiting sailor is to get his picture taken embracing a couple of stalwart men and send it home to the wife.

A village of about 300 Fijians was located within a quarter mile of the cottage we rented near Singatoka (260 miles by road from Suva). We had been anxious to find a certain type of seashell called the cat's eye, but had decided we had failed in our attempts to get the natives to understand w wanted to learn where to search for i But as we were eating dinner the nigh before we were to leave, the Bhuli (na tive chief) came to our door with good specimen of the shell we wantec He would take no money for it, but ac cepted our left-over stable groceries Then he said, "Boy sing," several time so we supposed he had a boy along t sing for us. We said "Stop on porch." We finished eating and then went ou on the porch to find fourteen skirtec bushy-headed Fijian men, completel covering the porch as they sat cross legged awaiting their audience. Th moment the door opened they starte singing and kept it up for nearly thre hours, interspersed now and then wit some *mekes* (native dances).

They had heard we were from Ha waii. One fellow proudly announce "Hawaiian song." They sang Aloh Oe. Then he announced, "America song," and out soared Show Me th Way to Go Home, with most of th words intact and the tune recognizabl We wondered where they could hav learned these two songs, and found ou next day there had once been a cylinde record phonograph in the village, wit these two records only. The whole vil lage learned the songs by heart.

Finally we stood up to indicate i was time for all good boys to be in bec That brought out Isa Lei—the Fijia farewell song, and the only Fijian son ever published. The band leader i Suva, who arranged and published i lived at our hotel, so he gave us a autographed copy of it when we tol him the story of our native concert.

* * * *

China; Philippines; Japan

By HEDVIG RICE FINKENBINDER

THE FERRY brought us to th Shanghai Bund. What a conflict o feelings one can have here! The city i modern and still so very ancient; s sad and yet so gay. Here I beheld wid streets and fine cars, but also the ol ricksha and its perspiring coolie runne together with the old means of burden carrying, a pole across one shoulde holding baskets, boxes, or bundles a either end.

I found myself in a maelstrom o

ral Japan
nges little and
ene apprecia-
n of its beauty
mountain dwell-
even less. Pa-
nce is epitomized
the ubiquitous
erman whose
nobile expec-
cy is hard for
restless West-
er to under-
d.

ple, a rushing, pushing, pulling peo-
! Faces about me seemed mostly un-
ing, and I wondered if they could
e a song in their hearts. As time
t on, I found that some of them
but that the majority were too busy
ggling, anxiously trying to provide
e necessities, to feel anything other
n their extremely discouraging con-
ons. What song they had was of a
lancholy and persistent strain.

The ricksha coolies in Shanghai im-
ssed me in a way that will not be
gotten very soon. I could never feel
y relaxed as I ricksha-ed along, for
coolie's regular shuffle and patting
is bare or sandled feet on the pave-
nt seemed to cut a rhythmic staccato
derision on my mind. How unfair it
s for these young men to serve prac-
lly the life of a beast. The tempera-
e might be extreme, the pavement
and especially uncomfortable for
ning feet, the traffic heavy and com-
rely ignoring the slowly moving coo-
, but the runner was obliged to
ep his face" and register some de-
e of self-confidence and importance.
n the Chinese theatres could be
rd the typical, peculiar sounds of
r instruments, but the major part of
music I heard was played by Fili-
os. Not once did I hear a spon-
eous bit of song from any Chinese
he street or private home. Modern
nese music is very much like ancient
ic. It can hardly be said to be culti-
d as an art in itself, and is used
tly in religious services and to ac-
pany plays. The principal songs
those sung by sailors, mountaineers,
by laborers, who chant as they
k. Perhaps a big reason for hearing so little music, too, is because the Chinese never use their music as a way of expressing beauty or feeling, but treat it as we would a problem in arithmetic.

Music in Peiping seemed a little more noticeable. I had the opportunity of observing several funeral processions with their accompanying "bands." The instruments consisted of occasional clanging cymbals, flutes played within one octave's range, and various types of drums. Altogether, this made weird, woeful music to the soul of the dead.

One day, a modern car drove through the few open and wider streets of Peiping carrying banners covered with Chinese writing, and a group of four or five Chinese, sitting within, making a terrifying combination of sound with their wild clanging of cymbals, scratching of violins, and shrieking flutes. They were following our idea, evidently of advertising a new cinema.

One evening when we were returning to the Language School, a group of perhaps fifteen or twenty Chinese men, women and children were gathered about two old men who were playing a Chinese flute and drums. They showed great evidence of interest, but they were a subdued, outwardly unemotional group.

Here I saw also an example of the King, which is made of sixteen different-sized plates of stone, jade or agate, hung by cords from a frame of bamboo sticks and struck with a mallet. This instrument is said to date back to 2200 B. C. and was sacred to the gods, being played each morning before the emperor when he awoke.

Somehow I felt that songs of the Peiping Chinese were in lighter vein

than those in Shanghai. Perhaps more of old Chinese customs still existing in Peiping had something to do with this. In Shanghai, the rush of the Occidental puts the Chinese in a sort of panic, perhaps, trying to grasp all that is happening, and to "catch up."

In Manila, I heard more of spontaneous song than anywhere in China. On a Sunday afternoon, on side streets, Filipino boys played ukuleles and banjos, and sang in harmony as well. Filipino orchestras abound, and though better Filipino groups perform in Hong Kong or Shanghai, there were many good groups in Manila.

One night in Tokyo we attended the Kabuki Theatre and it left a strong impression upon me. Throughout the play, an orchestra which was concealed in the wings played upon their drums, flutes and cymbals whenever scenes are changed, or an especially climactic part of the acting is being performed. If the play permits, they may be sitting in sedate order on the stage, playing their Shakuhachis and drums in a monotonous, noisy melody.

* * * *

Manchuria; Korea; Japan

By RICHARD KANEKO

DAIREN, the chief seaport of Manchuria, is a large, modern city. The harbor is beautifully constructed and is claimed to be the finest in the Orient. From Dairen a forty-five minutes' ride on the bus took us to the famous battlefield of the Russian-Japanese War, Port Arthur. As the guide pointed out the various memorials and the remains of the once well-fortified areas, one could not help but picture the terrific struggle that occurred here some thirty years ago.

In Heijo and Keijo, Korea, we were able to observe a little that remained of the old Hermit Kingdom. Here and there we found ancient structures like the palace and the city gates which were built when Korea was in the height of her glory. The Kiisan School in Heijo is a popular institution for prospective geisha girls. There were approximately 120 girls, whose ages ranged around 12 to 20. Besides reading and writing, instruction in dancing and drawing is given.

In Gifu city we were introduced t an entirely different method of fishin from those used in Hawaii. Cormorant with the aid of a large burning torc were used to catch fishes at night b fishermen of this district. A line is tie to the bird's neck to prevent him swal lowing the fishes completely. A singl bird averages about thirty *Ai* (name c the fish) a night.

Of all the places in Japan, Nikko im pressed me most. Beautiful temple cryptomeria (some of them a thousan years old), lakes, and falls, are some c the things seen here. With summe temperature of 70 degrees, one cann help but admire and enjoy nature beauty of Japan's famous playgroun The masterpieces of Japanese art an craft are found here. Things that wer once tabu to commoners are today ope to the public. Here are found also th tombs of Tokugawa Iyeyasu, th founder of the Tokugawa Shogunat and of his grandson Iyemitsu. Th famous Yomeimon stands above th second court in the Mausoleum of Iye yasu, and no other building at Nikk can surpass this gate with regard t ornamentation. Only by visiting Nikk can one really appreciate the beaut and the wonders of this historic spot c Japan.

* * * *

Panama Canal

By ESTHER POMEROY

ONLY a scientific mind can fully ap preciate the remarkable passage c a steamer the size of the Virginia—61 feet long by 84 feet wide—through th Panama Canal. This feat has been pe fected to such a fine point that it is a complished with no apparent effort, s smoothly is the steamer raised, or low ered, and passed from one level to th next. The pilot boarded the ship, too his stand by the captain on the bridg and directed the drivers of the donke engines on shore.

After passing through the Miraflore locks from the Pacific, through th great Culebra Cut, the beautiful art ficial lakes, the Gatun Locks and int the Caribbean Sea, we were ready li erally to take our hats off to the gre engineers who had made this wat route possible, and thus had save Uncle Sam 7,000 miles of navigatio

skan gold-rush
s are recalled
this old photo
Miles Canyon
wing "white wa-
men" running
rapids in one
he scows jerry-
on the ground
everish haste,
fully launched,
erately navi-
d and, tragic-
often, smashed
mithereens in
hat of an eye.

canal has brought the East and
st closer together and has made our
hern neighbors seem nearer and
e friendly.

* * * *

ska

By OLYMPIA SOARES

/E boarded the train at Skagway.
The White Pass and Yukon Rail-
is a piece of marvelous engineer-
We climbed *up* mountains, *around*
ntains, and *thru* mountains. At
s we were at dizzy heights looking
n into great canyons, gulches, and
ing waterfalls. Again, we were
ing up at the mountains towering
above us. We wound our way
to the famous trail of '98 and it
with deep respect that we thought
e undaunted spirit of the men who
eled the trail in the days of the
d Rush.

/hen we reached White Pass Sum-
or the Great Divide, our hearts
ed a beat or two, for there was Old
y flying alongside of the Union

* * * *

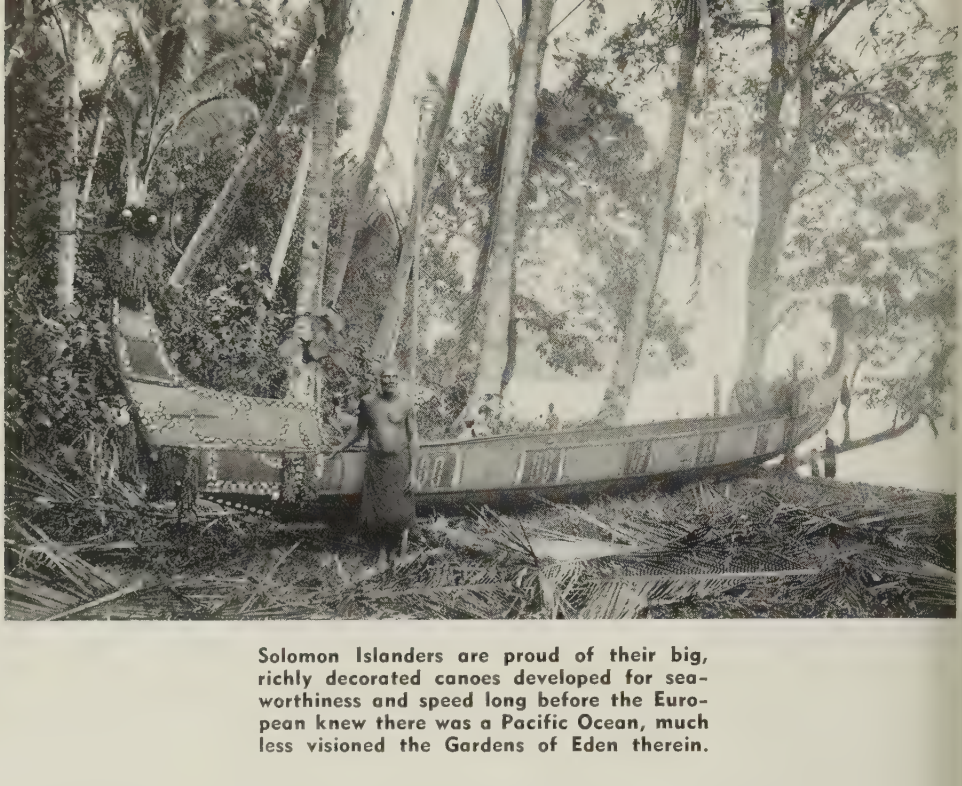
sh Columbia

By MARIAN A. HORNER

HOOLS were in session for the
rst few days of our stay in Vic-
and it seemed so strange to see
ren going to school when to me it
vacation time. As they trudged by,
in warm clothes, including shoes,
ings and hats, I couldn't help but
a contrast to the dress of the
l children of Hawaii. Their hours
different also, as they started
school at nine, had an hour for lunch, and then continued on until three or four in the afternoon. The hour was allowed them at noon so that they could go home for their lunches. I noticed, however, in my walks about the residential district, that the boys and girls played baseball out in any vacant lot, just as our children do, and that tennis was much in vogue also.

Very early next morning we found ourselves almost abreast of the Taku Glacier [Alaska]. What a thrilling sight! This ice cliff, which makes up the front of the glacier, towers about two hundred feet above the water and spreads out for over a mile. It was tinged with different shades of blue, which glistened in the sunlight like sapphires. Our boat whistled several times trying to start an avalanche, but nothing more than small bits of ice broke off. The cold air which came off the glacier nipped our noses and pinched our ears. It penetrated right through to one's backbone, but that was a small matter when viewing the glories of nature.

Next day we started [south through the United States]. We were held up for inspection at the California-Oregon boundary. This was the severest inspection my baggage underwent on the entire trip. Curious, I asked the agent what he was looking for. His answer was "seeds and fruits." Boxes of lettuce and fruit had been confiscated and were lying alongside the road. California is fighting hard to keep her crops free from insect pests; well she should.



Solomon Islanders are proud of their big, richly decorated canoes developed for seaworthiness and speed long before the European knew there was a Pacific Ocean, much less visioned the Gardens of Eden therein.

Solomon Islands Mislaid for Two Centuries

By ALBERT JEWELL
in Bank Notes Magazine

THE VERY WORDS "South Sea Islands" are usually sufficiently fascinating to conjure up thoughts of romance and adventure. My first meeting with old Ned Richards, his stories of trading, pearling, blackbirding, and fights with Solomon Island savages so fired my imagination that I at once became obsessed with the desire to go there, and a few weeks later I was at sea in the good ship Matunga, bound for Bougainville — Solomon Islands — and my boyhood adventure had started.

The story of the discovery and subsequent loss of the Solomon Islands is surely one of the most fascinating and romantic in history. In 1567 that great Spanish navigator, Alvaro De Mendana, sailed from Peru on a voyage of discovery, and in the hope of locating a southern continent. In February, 1568, he arrived at the group now known as the Solomon Islands. The two ships under Mendana's command remained there until the following August, during which time the navigator visited and named most of the islands of the group, most of these names still being accepted today. One of the largest islands wa Ysabel, after Mendana's wife—Donn Ysabel Barreto. On the return journe Mendana eventually reached Peru i June, 1569, after incredible suffering

Mendana was so impressed with th beauty, fertility, and general possibil ties of those islands that he is said t have given them the name of Solomo Islands, in the hope that his country men—believing them to be the sour from which King Solomon obtained th gold for his temple—might be induce to colonize them; but at this perio Spain was too busy with wars wit England to consider the project of col nizing this new territory, and it was n until 1595—during which time the gre Armada had come and gone—th Mendana again sailed from Peru with commission to colonize his former di covery. There were several ships und the command of Mendana, with Fe nandez de Quiros as second in com mand, and a large number of colonis with their wives, including Mendana own wife and her three brothers. The failed to find the Solomons, and ever

ally decided to settle in the Santa ruz group. But misfortune still dogged em. One of the ships was lost with hands in a squall, and the new settle- nt went through appalling hardships conflicts with the natives, sickness, sertion and insubordination amongst members of the colony. Near the d of the year Mendana died.

De Quiros immediately left with the rvivors, and reached Manila in Feb- ary, 1596, where Donna Ysabel ved her own particular problem by rrying the Governor of the Philip- es, and so the Solomon Islands were t for 200 years. They were, in fact, arded as mythical, and the mere ntion of them was received with de- on and ridicule.

Often when leisurely cruising through Solomons have I reflected on that lant band of Spartan heroes who ved those unknown seas centuries , despite uncharted and treacherous ts, fever, dysentery, black-water, and d-hunting cannibals. Imagine my onishment a few years ago when, veling through the jungle on the east st of Guadalcanar, I met a native d said to him "What name you?" he lied "Mendana"! It would, indeed, interesting to know definitely whether se natives perpetuated the memory the great navigator by passing his me down the generations for nearly 0 years.

In 1768 the French navigator De Bou- nville visited the Solomons, and ssed through what is now known as ugainville Straits, which separates Islands of Choiseul and Bougain- e, the former being called after the c de Choiseul, and the latter after navigator himself. This was 200 rs after the group had been dis- ered by Mendana.

Therefore, Bougainville, which is bably the most beautiful of all the th Sea Islands, was really dis- ered by the Spaniards, re-discovered years later by the French, taken session of by the British, conceded Germany by treaty in 1886, and is v controlled by the Commonwealth Australia under mandate from the gue of Nations.

Beautiful Bougainville is a very fitt- title to this gem of the South Seas. Picture an island about 150 miles long and about 25 miles wide, but with great mountains rising to over 10,000 feet. I could never forget how I was thrilled at my first sight of it as we approached from New Guinea one clear June morning. It seemed to rise sheer out of the sparkling blue Pacific. The early morning sun brought into focus the luxuriant tropical jungle on the mountain slopes, with Mt. Balbi, an active volcano, towering 10,260 feet above, and from whose huge crater a column of smoke and steam climbed still farther skyward.

Approaching the outer fringing reefs, with their marvelous coral gardens, the water is as clear as crystal, and an amazing variety of marine fauna may easily be seen, from large dugongs to tiny coral fish of vermilion and Prussian blue. We passed between dozens of small islands, each one a perfect little gem in itself, covered with bright green tropical growth, and ringed around with a perfect little white sand beach. Each new group seems to be more interesting and picturesque than the last, and ever revealing some new and delightful feature.

As we neared the anchorage right at the foot of Bougainville's great mountains, which seem so mighty and mysterious, fuzzy-headed natives came out to meet us in their outrigger canoes and mons, and we were welcomed to the "Summer Isles of Eden." One is quite bewildered at this land of enchantment, where every vista might be a scene from a fairy pantomime, with dazzling black and opal sunsets, impenetrable bamboo forests, and vicious erupting volcanoes spitting fire and venom.

We explored one of the beautiful rivers in a large mons. These great canoes are sometimes 60 feet in length, built of softwood planks lashed together with cane. The seams are then filled in with the kernel of the ti-ti nut, which sets firm and light like cork and makes the craft thoroughly waterproof. As we entered the mouth of the river, queer little creatures scurried out of our way by hopping kangaroo-like across the mud-flats. These are commonly called mudskippers, or gobies, but science named them *Periophthalmus argentiliniatus*. This is one of the most interesting examples of evolution in the

world today. Several million years ago the ancestors of these little creatures were fish, and lived entirely in the water, but now they have become almost completely terrestrial in their habits and, in fact, are often seen climbing several feet up the trunks of the mangrove trees. Their gills are slowly disappearing, whilst simultaneously a primitive lung is developing.

In the river proper the jungle comes thick and green right down to the water's edge. There are a hundred varieties of palms, the feathery betel nut predominating, and an occasional group of ivory nut and pandanus palm. On either bank d'Albertis creeper covers the trees, making a riot of color. Thousands of fallen blossoms float down stream on their journey to the ocean, where the tides will take them farther afield to start new colonies; flocks of pigeons gorge themselves in the kanari nut trees; gorgeous parrots are reflected in the clear water as they pass overhead, and only the ungainly hornbill makes a discordant note.

Those interested in lepidoptera are amazed at the color and variety of the butterflies, particularly *Ornitho d'Vil-*

Lack of metals throughout Polynesia and the South Sea Islands forced natives to develop the art of lashing with fiber cord for houses, implements, and everything fabricated. In this Solomon village, left, nails have no place, as shown by the close-up, opposite page.

Below, copra is brought from near-by Islands in the big canoes. Recent low prices have deprived these islands of much revenue, as the coconut is their one commercial crop.

na and *Ornitho Victorea*, these magicent specimens of blue, lemon, and ld, nearly 10 inches across the wing an, leisurely flying about like birds. Rounding a bend, we were just in e to see a huge crocodile basking on sandbank, but with a splash he disppeared into the river. A few miles ther on the stream narrows, the trees qin to meet overhead, and from their ge branches magnificent orchids ng; but to our surprise we were connted with a cave in the wall of mountn ahead. Our river disappeared into s It looked dark and eerie in that ern, and the gurgling sound of tumng waters warned us against explorit further. So we left our mon and ided to penetrate the tangled mass jungle to explore the timber forests the hinterland, passing en route the cinating banyan and the breadfruit es. Once into the forest proper, the dergrowth disappeared, and we were ongst the forest giants—250 feet to first branch, forming Nature's cloiss. It is damp and dark, for the sun er penetrates the leafy canopy overnd. It is strangely still and quiet, re for the distant murmur of the ocean seaward and the occasional cooing the fruit pigeon in the tree tops, 350 t above. The silence is uncanny.

Deciding to seek one of the villages the wild mountain tribes, we pushed wards up the mountain slopes. After hour's climb, we reached a plateau, our approach had been discovered; oke signals were exchanged between mountain villages, and soon there s a loud beating of tom-toms and *kundus*. A little farther on we came to a heavily built stockade, which completely surrounded the village.

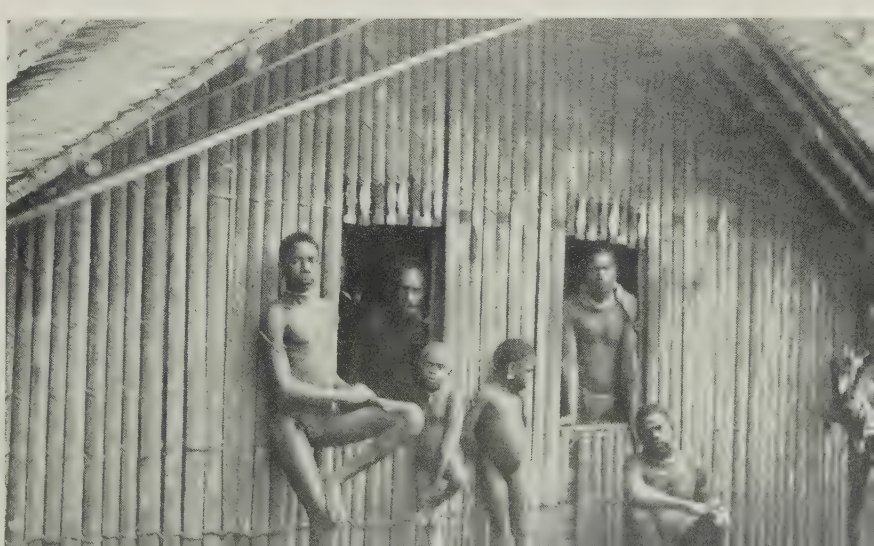
We moved about very warily, great caution being necessary, for large pits have been dug and from the bottoms of these short sharp spears point upwards. The top is covered with banana leaves, and then lightly covered over with sand, and to step on this is to go crashing to the bottom, to be impaled on those terrible spears.

Through the stockade fence a number of armed natives appeared. Our friendly gestures and gifts of red calico and beads won their confidence, and soon we were admitted to their primitive village.

Surely these are amongst the world's strangest people, the male population being without clothing, but with hair four to five feet long worn inside of a queer bottle-shaped headdress made from the leaves of the pandanus palm. Many of them had their noses pierced, through which they wore lengths of bone as much as nine inches long. Several of them had hideous burn scars on their chests and all were adorned with shell ornament neck and armbands.

Each tribesman carried a bundle of spears or bows and arrows, the barbs on these being made from the wing bones of the flying fox.

It was getting dark by the time we reached the river where we had left our canoe. Thousands of flying foxes were leaving the river cave; the sky was black with them, all flying north towards Buka Island to feast on the kanari nuts and return to the caves at dawn.



ne, sweet home the Solomons. lack of in- e due to a ra slump but, e likely, lack need or desire ounts for the arent retrench- t in sartorial stments.

Tung Oil in Australia

He has Riches, Contentment and Peace who hath two hundred tung trees.
—Chinese Proverb.

By CECIL W. SALIER
The Millions Club of New South Wales

TUNG OIL comes, at present, almost exclusively from China, where it has been used for centuries, and where the tree (Bot. *Aleurites Fordii*) grows for the most part uncultivated. The tree is deciduous and low-spreading, attains a height of about thirty feet, prefers a hillside situation with a clay subsoil, although found to grow on practically any soil which is slightly acid, and comes into bearing in four or five years.

So far as is known no pest will attack it, owing to its oily and repellent qualities. The profusion of long white bell-shaped, pink-tinted blossoms is succeeded by fruits bearing the oil seeds, which are allowed to ripen and harden on the tree, and which are gathered when they have fallen on the ground. Each fruit is composed of five segments, each segment containing one seed, and from these, after cleaning, the oil is extracted. From actual tests of Australian-grown tung nuts it has been found that one tree would produce at least one gallon of oil per year, after coming into bearing, i.e., from the fourth year, and the life of the tree is estimated at thirty or thirty-five years.* It must, however, be pointed out that the life has been estimated chiefly on Chinese experience, that is, with wild trees, and there is high probability that with careful cultivation and use of appropriate fertilizer on suitable soils both the life and the average yield of the tree will be increased. Both Australian and American tests point in this direction.

The uses of tung oil are many and they are almost certain to increase. In China it has been used for polishing preserving and waterproofing wood (for instance on junks); waterproofing cloth, paper and bamboo-netting; for making india ink; and medicinally for the treatment of boils, ulcers, swelling and burns. The first commercial shipment from China was made to Europe in 1894, and to the United States about 1900. Today the U.S.A. imports about 10,000,000 gallons annually, and the consumption in Australia, though only 140,000, is steadily increasing. When we consider the virtue of the oil as a waterproofing material, that it is a "very important and essential raw material for the manufacture of paints and varnishes," that for special types of the latter, where tough water-resistant films of high gloss are required, it is indispensable, that its waterproofing and rapid-drying and rust-resisting qualities fit it eminently for use in electrical work and for motor cars and aeroplanes, it needs no great exercise of the imagination to realize that the future before tung oil is, in effect, unlimited.

It is a curious fact that though the tung oil tree is a native of the northern hemisphere, the more equable conditions of the southern appear to suit it better. Though the U.S.A. has been making efforts to establish tung oil cultivation on a profitable commercial basis, one American authority, Dr. H. A. Gardner head of the American Tung Oil Corporation, is responsible for the statement that after twenty-five years' growing and cultural experiment, the United States cannot hope to grow one-tenth of their tung oil requirements, and affirmed that "We must look to the British Dominions for our future supply."

* The Technological Museum authorities say: "Whilst this can be equalled if not surpassed from selected trees, actual commercial production figures indicate that the average yield is one-half gallon from sixth to tenth year."—THE EDITORS.

Experiment and research have been rried out for some years in this State New South Wales] and "the results the examination of fruit obtained om treees growing in New South ales have shown that tung oil of at ast equivalent quality to that im-rted from China is obtained in good rcentage yields, and that the estab-hment of the industry in this country thoroughly warranted."—(Technol-ical Museum Bulletin, No. 12.)

Mr. H. Rawes Whittell, F.R.E.S., of nnant Hills, N.S.W., who has given ny years to the study of tung oil, re-rks that "after most careful consid-ation, it can be said that returns from stralian-grown tung oil trees will cer-tainly yield at least an average of one gallon of oil a tree at from four years of age, and taking for convenience 100 trees to the acre, the net return would be at least 5/- a tree net, or £25 an acre, or £2,500 per annum from only 100 acres at four years of age."

Mr. Whittell is an enthusiast, and perhaps inclined to overestimate the possible return from his hobby; but while we admit that there is need for further research and experiment on tung oil we believe that on the facts, as they stand today, a clear case has been made out for the development of the industry in Australia on a practical and commercially profitable scale.

By Railway and Motor Through New Zealand

From the New Zealand Department of Industries and Commerce

TRAVELERS from the olden countries revisiting New Zealand now after an interval of some years will find a very appreciable improvement in the means of travel and its speed d ease. The Government railways system which forms the chief means of communication from end to end of the Dominion—with the necessary sea-link of fast passenger express service between the two main islands—has been erhauled and rendered more comrtable, even luxurious, and, at the me time, the cost of transit has been duced. Motor highways, smooth and fe, have been laid down in both ands, with the result that journeys hich used to occupy two or three days e now covered in one. Rail and motor ve vastly expedited and simplified avel to such pleasure places as the ngariro National Park and the alpine sort of the Hermitage, in the heart of e Southern mountain regions.

In the North Auckland country, a rticularly attractive travel region, the d difficulty of bad roads has been ercome by the making of a through ilway to the Bay of Islands region on e rim of the Hokianga Valley. There a system of motor roads which, ong other places of great interest, give the traveler a run through a portion of the famous Waipoua Kauri Forest, with its huge and ancient trees.

The motoring road to Rotorua is now an easy day's journey, and a main route leads from there through the middle of the island and along the east shore of Lake Taupo, largest lake in New Zealand, through the great trout fishing country and on to the fuming volcanoes and glistening icy and snowy heights of the Tongariro Park. Taranaki, with its incomparably lovely snow-peak, Egmont, towering more than eight thousand feet above the plains, is equally accessible by rail and motor; so is fertile and beautiful Hawke's Bay.

From Wellington City, there are the fast and short-distance passenger express services, across Cook Strait and down to Lyttelton, the key port of the South Island, gateway to the great Canterbury Plains, the granary of New Zealand, and the wonderful landscapes of the Alpine regions and the lakes. One of the grandest transalpine rail runs that the world can show is the route by way of Arthur's Pass and the Otira Gorge, across and through the great divide to Westland, the land of gold and greenstone and coal, the land of lakes and forests and of those two

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famous glaciers, the Franz Josef and the Fox. Further south again, there are the mountain-walled lakes, Kakatipu, Manapouri and Te Anau, each with its special quality of beauty, each easily reached by railway and good motor-road.

Pioneering in motor-road construction is still going on in the North Island, and new routes of great charm are still being opened up. Lately a highway was completed from Rotorua to Lake Waikaremoana through the forests and ranges of the wildly broken Urewera country.

There is a particularly interesting scenic road now being completed round the easternmost corner of the North Island, to link up the Bay of Plenty towns and farm districts with the eastern side of the island. Motorists may now drive the greater part of the route; when it is completed it will make a run of some 220 miles from Opotiki to Gisborne. The road opens up much unspoiled forest scenery, but its great features are the coastal landscapes, the many beautiful crags and the numerous Maori villages along its way. The country in this little-visited eastern buttress of the island is so ruggedly mountainous, so dissected with rivers and streams and ravines, that settlement hugs the coast.

English and Maori life is seen here in something of its pioneer aspects in the breaking-in of the country for agricultural and pastoral purposes. All kinds of crops grow abundantly in those well-sunned, well-sheltered bay and river-side levels. The Maoris in several districts have taken well to dairying and there are two dairy factories run on th cooperative system under native mar agement. The coast road from Opotil touches many Maori settlements an many European and Maori homestead set in surroundings as enticing as th heart of any country-lover could desir

The landscape and human interes grows as one goes on by hill and shor to the headquarters of that progressiv tribe, the Ngati-Porou—a famous figh ing clan in other days—round the Eas Cape at Awanui. The class of scener often described as romantic, glen an rushing river and misty mountain, con tinues for many a mile, but most of a those tree-fringed bays, with their glis tening beaches rimming crescents o warm blue sea, and the scattered ham lets with their carved meetinghouses their churches, the schools with th happy-looking Maori children, are th characteristics of this tour.

Whangaparaoa (Bay of the Sperr Whale) is a typical place of beauty an history. Here some of the first sailin canoes from the far-off Polynesia islands landed, and tradition tells ho the *pohutukawa* trees in all their crim son glory of midsummer blossoms ex cited the admiration of those ancestor of the Maori. That was five or si centuries ago, but some of those ver trees may still be standing there, fo there are many specimens of this twisty branched coast-loving *pohutukawa* o great age and size in the groves alon the coast, all the way round from th Bay of Plenty. A Christmas-time jour ney along the coast gives the travele memorable pictures of this most gor geous of New Zealand's trees.

JOURNAL of the PAN-PACIFIC RESEARCH INSTITUTION

For July-September, 1935. Vol. X. Number 3

An open forum for discussion of problems concerning food production, distribution, conservation and consumption; public health; current habits and customs, or any subject relative to human welfare in countries bordering upon the Pacific Ocean. Address all communications to MID-PACIFIC MAGAZINE, 1067 Alakea St., Honolulu, Hawaii, for attention of THE EDITORS.

Arctic Sea Route and Northern Economics

Notes from the Arctic Institute Bulletin, Leningrad

N THE COURSE of the past few years scientific knowledge of the extreme north of the USSR has been greatly advanced and its economic exploitation set on a sound foundation. A net of Polar scientific and wireless stations spreads all over the Arctic. Regular sea voyages to the mouth of the Ob and the Yenissey rivers, as well as communication with the Lena and the Kolyma rivers, have been established; first passages along the Northern Sea Route, both from the west and the east have been made; construction of harbors in the mouth of the Lena River and others has been started and the Polar town Igarka created.

Heroic and successful work in the north by mariners, pilots, scientists and economists is being followed by fuller measures which will secure definite mastering of the Northern Sea Route and economic development of the extreme north of the USSR.

The Council of People's Commissars, together with the Central Committee of the Communist Party, have issued a special decree calling for considerable strengthening of the financial and technical basis of the GUSMP (Chief Administration of Northern Sea Route). It provides for the construction of ice-breakers and cargo-steamers and of new harbors in the mouths of the Siberian rivers; for additional airlines, development of wireless communication, etc.

The functions of the GUSMP have been considerably enlarged. All research, prospecting and exploitation of natural productive forces in the Soviet Arctic is entrusted to this department. Its territories of activity in the European part of the USSR are to be the islands and seas of the Arctic Ocean, and in the Asiatic part, the territory north of the 62° parallel (parallel of Yakutsk).

All economic concerns of Union significance in the above-named territories are, as a rule, to be exploited by the GUSMP which is to create for this purpose trusts and other economic institutions. All concerns and enterprises of other departments already existing in these regions are to be transferred to the GUSMP, including Arctic Ugol (Arctic coal); the Norilsk coal and poly-metal beds (Norilskstroi); the fishery concerns and the coal beds in Anadyr Land; reindeer and water transport of the N. K. S. (People's Commissariat for Agriculture) of the RSFSR, Island Economy of the Northern District (Novaya Zemlya, Kolguev Island, Vaigach) and the Sangar beds on the Lena River. The GUSMP has been entrusted with the development of geological prospecting in the Soviet Arctic, especially for mineral fuel and metals.

In order to become as independent as possible of the necessity of carrying provisions to the North, this organization is to develop local productive resources through stock-breeding and vegetable-growing and the establishment of special state farms.

In the course of the next five years the GUSMP is to assure transport on the Lena River (below Yakutsk), the Kolyma, Tas, Piassina, Khatanga, Anabasa, Yana, Indigirka and Anadyr, also inland navigation. Besides that, there is to be started the construction of a dockyard in Archangel for the building of wooden vessels; the dockyard in Pridivnaya is to be enlarged, and the construction of the dockyard

in Paledu speeded up. All ice-breakers and breaking cargo steamers are to be included in the system of the People's Commissariat for Water Transport, transferring ten ice-breakers to them. The ice-breakers apportioned to the ports of Leningrad, Vladivostok and in the Black Sea and Asov Sea are to be leased to these ports for exploitation. The hunting of sea mammals in the neck of the White Sea enters also into the functions of the GUSMP, for which purpose a transfer of six hunting vessels is to be made.

Hydrographical work is to be enlarged, so that towards the close of 1937 the plotting of sailing charts of the Northern Sea Route, as well as charts of the principal approaches to the mouths of the Siberian rivers, may be finished.

In order to assure the accomplishment of the work planned, a net of scientific institutes of the GUSMP is to be organized, in conformity with its enlarged tasks, the necessary specialists—hydrographers, pilots, mechanics, wireless operators, meterorologists, etc. —are to be prepared for work in the Arctic. For this purpose the GUSMP is to open a hydrographical higher school, technical schools and classes of various specialties. It will also organize a special office for the publishing of all scientific papers, the most valuable materials of former expeditions, maps, charts, etc.

The Council of People's Commissaries and the Central Committee deem it necessary to create political sections and to introduce the institution of party organizers into the system of the GUSMP.

Geophysical Work

Meteorological stations of the GUSMP in 1934 numbered 31, nearly double that of 1933. New stations are being opened at Cape Leskin, Black River, Russian Island, Cape Olovianny (Tin Cape), Cape Shelagsky, Vancarem, Koliuchinsky Bay, Cape Serdze-Kamen, Providence Bay, and Cape Navarin. Besides, Polar stations on Cape Nordvik, Kotelny Island and Wrangel Island, all of which had been closed during the winter period of 1933-1934, are to be reopened.

Development of the net of geophysical stations is by no means limited an increase of numbers of point measures will be taken, both by t GUSMP and the Arctic Institute, f the reorganization of the Polar statior so as to enable scientific investigati work on a larger scale.

First and foremost in this respe comes the enlargement of the progra of aërological observations at the Pol stations. Pilot-balloon observations a being increased. Kite-balloon flyi carried out in the past two years, Great Liakhov Island only, will nc form part of the work on Cape Uele, Tixi Bay, on Cape Cheliuskin, on Dic son Island, in Yugor Strait, on Ca Zhelaniya and in Calm Bay (Fra Joseph Land). In five stations inves gations of the upper layers of the a mosphere will be carried out by mea of airplane meteorographs. There w be additional stations in which the i vestigation of the upper layer of t atmosphere, by the method of Profe sor Molchanov's radio-sounds, will carried out. Three floating weath bureaus and two permanent ones— Cape Schmidt (formerly Cape Se erny) and on Dickson Island—we established in 1934 by the GUSM conjointly with the Arctic Section the Central Department of the Hydr meteorological Service.

However, no service, for either s or air navigation, can be assured w sufficient accuracy without knowled of the magnitude of magnetic eleme composing terrestrial magnetism, t knowledge of conditions of wirel communications in the Arctic, the stu of atmospheric electricity and rad activity of the air in the districts of t Northern Sea Route, and thorou study of the radiation regimen of t Polar regions. In view of these tas the Arctic Institute has reorganized t Polar station on Cape Cheliuskin i a magnetic observatory with a v program of geophysical work, embra ing terrestrial magnetism with t aurora borealis, atmospheric electric and radio-activity of the air and roc

Permanent Congelation

The Fourth Conference on perm nent congelation was held in the Aca

y of Sciences in Leningrad in April, 34, with more than 30 papers on the n of study. The principal problems luded were the geographical study permanent congelation (division into tricts, determination of southern its, etc.), its genesis, hydrology, and ology, and its consideration as a geo-ysical factor and as a factor affect- construction work and agriculture. me of the interesting papers dis-sed the action of wind, frost, and nidity in alterations of the tundra e; physical properties of the tundra s and their agricultural possibilities ed on agrochemical laboratory in-tigations at the fruit and vegetable-wing stations in Obdorsk with re-on to agricultural work in perma-tly frozen ground depending on per cultivation, the use of organic ng) and mineral fertilizers, and the mal melioration of the soil. Other ers discussed building experiences, fly in Igarka, where permanent con-ation attains a thickness of 57 meters l the mean annual temperature als -8.4° C., demonstrating the con-uction of various foundations (ferro-crete and others) and various types buildings, which, in some cases have ady stood the test for a period of 3 rs; also the building of railways in ions of permanent congelation, the stion of ice friction in zero tempera-es, the firmness of ice in crystallog-hy, the problem of determining the idity and coloring of ice by the tometrical method, and the problem reducing the freezing in open reser-s by means of passing a layer of under the ice—thus preventing the zing of the reservoirs to a depth of 40 cm., which is of extreme impor-ce for water supply and fisheries.

Quite apart stand the papers on rmotechnics applied to permanent gelation, including methods of dis-ering the most authentic congelation he soil, thermotechnical analysis of freezing and thawing of the soils the formation of permanent con-tion, and its relation to planning building of edifices, also the diffu- of heat in foundations laid on the en soil.

Biological Expedition

The Arctic Institute has begun biological investigation work in the hunting and fishing districts of the Northern Ural Trust, dividing its work into three parts: fishery investigations, the study of the life history and whaling conditions of the white whale, and hunting investigations. Fishery investigations are being carried out in the Gydoyama Gulf (the mouths of the rivers Uribey and Gyda), in the middle part of the Ob Bay (mouth of the Sa-Jagia River), in the Malygin Strait, and in the mouth of the Jagoda-Jagia River. The study of the white whale and of whaling conditions is being conducted in the district of the Gyloyama Gulf with the factory of the North Ural Trust as the basis.

In the Arctic regions where, most of the year, fierce winds prevail, the processes of deflation take an extremely vigorous course. The wind is the chief factor in the dispersion of weathering products and it plays an important part in forming of reliefs, especially of micro-reliefs, their forms being created with the materials carried over by the wind.

An especially intensive process of surface deflation may be observed in Novaya Zemlya where, owing to strong winds attaining the force of hurricanes and prevailing there the whole winter long, the greatest part of the surface is usually devoid of any snow-cover. The tops of the moraines, the gentle windward slopes and other exposed elements of the relief are, all winter, subjected to action of the wind. Not only are small particles of soil carried away by the wind and the snow, but also rubble pebbles and stones. In places where a snow-cover has formed may be observed accumulations of stones, while the snow itself is of a dirty color owing to the presence of great quantities of minute particles of soil.

Through the erection of a repère on Novaya Zemlya in Russian Harbor during April, the season of least strong winds, it is estimated that the deflation amounts to 0.1 mm. per 24 hours or 36.5 mm. for the entire year.

An expedition in connection with the agricultural use of marine products was sent in July, 1934, to Murmansk

by the Institute of Economics and Socialistic Organization of Agriculture of the Lenin Academy. Particular attention was paid to algae and the refuse of fisheries, and to sea-mammal hunting. The study of the possible use of invertebrates of the sea, the mollusks and crustaceans, was included.

Filming special submarine work in Arctic conditions was undertaken by the Leningrad Studio of the Belgoskino (White Russian State Cinematograph), who sent a special expedition to Novaya Zemlya including a number of divers.

Industrial Center

The Fifth Anniversary of Igarka, a Polar town and harbor in East Siberia, was celebrated on July 20, 1934. This town is situated on the lower part of the Yenissey River in lat. 67° N.; it is 450 miles from the Kara Sea and 1,240 miles from the nearest railway station. Its population of 300 in 1929 has increased to 13,000, and it is one of the points of support in mastering the Northern Sea Route. In addition to being the terminal station for the Kara Expedition carrying imported goods from foreign ports as well as Siberian timber for export, it represents a big industrial center with three large sawmills, two electrical establishments, a fishyard with an output of a million and a half tins of fish, and a graphite concentrating plant. Its educational and other cultural institutions include two schools, a crèche, two hospitals, a club, a cinematograph and a newspaper—the *Severnaya Stroika* (Northern Construction).

A cattle-breeding and vegetable-growing state farm borders upon Igarka. In connection with its intense activity developed for the study and fin mastering of a northern sea route, Iga ka holds every promise of a splend future as it is the key to the Siberi Northern Tungussian coal, the Kurei graphite, the immense forests of t Yenissey basin, the supplies of fish and fur-bearing animals, etc.

The northernmost hydroelectric works in the world, the first erected b yond the polar circle, are located on t Niva River, whose source is Lake Ima dra, about 150 miles north of the Ar tic circle. A little more than 200 mil from its mouth at Kandalaksha Bay, t river falls some 400 feet. Three plan are being built on the river, which w differ from other works of this kind that their heads will be created b aqueducts rather than by high weirs.

The raising of the water in La Imandra six or seven feet will create a immense reservoir, and practically con plete water control, and as a result t Niva II plant (the middle one) will fu nish annually about 310,000,000 kil watt hours of electric energy.

A hundred years ago great numbe of beaver lived in the rivers and lak of the Kola Peninsula. The rapaciou hunting there, as in many other di tricts, resulted in extermination of th valuable animal in these regions. Th existing data show that the last beave on the Kola Peninsula were killed sixt or seventy years ago. In July, 193 beavers were brought from the speci reserve in Voronezh to Lapland, whe they will be put into one of the rese voirs in the central part of the Laplan reserve as an experiment in reacclim tization.

Fishes of Washington and Oregon

In the next issue (Oct.-Dec.) of Mid-Pacific Magazine will appear the first installment of a complete catalogue of the fishes of Washington and Oregon, with distributional records and a bibliography, authored jointly by Leonard P. Schultz and Allan DeLacy, of the Department of Fisheries, University of Washington, Seattle. It will be a feature of the Journal section of your magazine, and run through a number issues. Do not miss the first installmen as this catalogue, when completed, w form a most valuable addition to yo library.

All members of the Pan-Pacific Unio receive the Mid-Pacific Magazine a one of the privileges of membership. you are not already a member, it hoped your application (see page 284 comes in time to begin with this issue.

Who's Who Among the Cacti*

Aristocrats are coddled for their floral beauty; hoi polloi cursed for their pestiferous persistence; Australians view the whole tribe with jaundiced eye.

"HAT decorative novelty, the cactus plant, is as much a freak in the floral world as the duck-billed platypus is in the faunal. Its march nd the earth makes a lively tale—nical gardens now treasure it in iad forms, industry makes candy n its sap, and bulb-bowls from its , while Australia proves itself an l clime for cultivating its lovelier ies, writes R. F. K. Felstead in the bourne Herald.

Cactus societies that flourish in many ntries have a stubborn prejudice to come in Australia. For here the word cactus conjures up devastat- pictures of the prickly pear.

ince the first pot of that imported it was domestically treasured at ne in New South Wales, 96 years . it has run amok over the warmer tches of this Continent, driving se- ors from their holdings. By the year 0, 10,000 acres were under its evil l. When the Commonwealth Prickly r Board was formed in 1920, the -possessed area had increased to 00,000 acres.

ut the cult of the cactus should not ondemned by the ruinous invasion he prickly pear. Some species of this , removed from their arid homeland merican deserts, run riot when in- uced into richer soil without natural ks. But Cactus Societies, in Aus- a and elsewhere, can safely culti- the decorative species that burst so y into beautiful flowers. Some of e vivid blooms rival the glory of cal orchids.

he cactus flower buds grow weirdly the outer margin of the flattened ch that is popularly called the leaf, urst torch-like from the spiny s. With the exception of one parasitic South African species, cacti all come from America. Arizona and Northern Mexico form the greatest natural cactus garden of the world. Some sorts flourish 12,000 feet above sea level on the Andean slopes; others flaunt their flowers in Cuba and the West Indies. A few types are found all the way from British Columbia to the Straits of Magellan.

It was the Spanish dons who first took these floral curiosities to Europe. Later, Dutch ships, calling at republican ports of South America, carried the cacti to South Africa. British windjammers, refitting in the West Indies, brought tubs and pots of similar plants to Australia, often picking up extra specimens as they passed South Africa. So the cacti have gone marching, for good or ill, around the world.

In 1848, Berlin's Botanic Gardens boasted 360 beautiful species. Antwerp, Darmstadt, and other European centers have fine public and private collections. In Holland, the cult is a big business proposition. Naturally, in its native America, the cactus gets special attention. New York and Washington cultivate it fashionably in window-boxes, rockeries, and hothouses.

California protests that some of the rarer species may be lost to America unless the export from there of plants and seedlings is wisely checked. One of the world's best collections is in the grounds of the Department of Agriculture at Washington.

It is worth noting that the cactus known as the Indian fig has been widely spread over the slopes of Sicily's Mount Etna. It is cultivated for its fruits, which, besides supplying the Italian markets, are also shipped to America. This fruit traffic brings up other ways of using the cacti. Many of the little oval and cylindrical kinds called *Melo-*

*signed article in Fiji Times and Herald, March 35.

Picturesque but pestiferous, tl lusty member of the cacti far ily is cordially detested in Au tralia, as it is in many other lan where it has gained footh as an ornamental plant. Va ously called prickly pear, tur panini in Hawaii, it gives a b name to the entire cactus trit

cacti are dried and scooped out to form bowls for tulips or for goldfish. Mexico exploits also its large barrel cactus by manufacturing the liquid content wholesale into candy.

It was undoubtedly the beauty of the flowers that caused the world-wide distribution of cacti. But an additional charm is the odd and unexpected way in which many of these plants reproduce themselves. It is fascinating either for the botanist or the amateur to watch the leaves of the *Opuntias* actually growing out of the ripened fruit, and so forming new plants or becoming part of the parent growth anatomy, or to find tiny colonies of "babies" resembling brussels sprouts suddenly born to a stem or leaf.

A fallen leaf from a mauve *Echeveria,* merely by contact with the earth, forms a little rosette at its base, and that amazing rosette feeds off the mother leaf until strong enough to send down its own roots and become an individual plant.

Australia has an ideal climate for the cultivation of these strange succulents, which will thrive inside or outside the domestic window, need no human attention and, like the camel, can go long without water and can take full advantage of such moisture as comes their way. Their soft fleshy stems rapidly absorb water and ably store it.

The dormant vitality of the prick pear is too well known in Austral Joints broken from detached joints le on driest ground will throw out anch roots and so start new clumps. Ste kept in glass cases in a museum ha eight months later sprouted green shoc without being touched by earth or w ter. But the best way to grow decor tive types in Australia is to use pots ha filled with broken stone, charcoal a leaf mould, with the cutting planted the sandy loam that fills the upper h of the receptacle.

Most of the torch types shoot cylindrical spiny ribbed poles, singly clumped, with flowers on their sides. this same tribe are the little hedgeho shaped growths admirable for rockeri also the giant barrel cactus that thriv only in its native desert.

This latter is a great purple-color circular mass like a hogshead bristli with spines, and flattened at the top. holds so much water that a travel cutting off the top with an axe, c pound from the spongy contents enou sap to quench the thirst of himself a his horse.

Wild desert donkeys, according Humboldt, have enough "horse sens to exploit this by kicking in the top themselves, but seldom sense enough avoid laming themselves against t protective spines!

'he root structure of most cacti is ely a thin cluster of stringy fibres. ietimes these roots run along the und just under the surface; in other es they strike down a foot or more the sand. In yet another type, the nt has big swollen tubers like those he dahlia.

Cactus hedges were once fairly com- around station homesteads in Aus- a, and the prickly pear is still used he West Indies to protect planters' homes from thieving Indians. But surely the strangest use in this line is the triple row of *Opuntia Tuna* which was planted to mark the boundary between the British and the French territory in the island of St. Christopher.

It is no wonder cactus societies in Australia and elsewhere are experimenting in the hobby of cultivating, hybridizing, and generally experimenting with the growths and seedlings of this fascinating exotic.

Some Empire Pests

By ERIC HARDY, F.Z.S.
in United Empire

IS a remarkable fact that the majority of the serious agricultural pests with which the Empire has to contend are introductions from our lish countryside. One would be correct in calling the English house-sparrow the Empire's bird, because it is the commonest to the Empire, and this ause the ships and travellers from home country have taken it everywhere.

was introduced into North America h Liverpool about 1858 to kill insect s, but its grain-eating propensities brought the bird into the bad books he farmers who had it on their list ermin by the twentieth century, e one of the most respected of Can- n naturalists recently told me that bird swarms everywhere in the in- ted parts of the Dominion. The plaints made against the sparrow that it destroys nests of other birds drives them away, and destroys n.

Africa, Australia and New Zealand house-sparrow from England has ed the upper hand in most inhabited s, and is a serious pest that is fast ading, despite the measures taken nst it. This great increase of the lish sparrow overseas is only natural one considers its wonderful tations and its very prolific breed- It has been estimated that a single pair of English sparrows are capable of producing in ten years 275,716,983,698 offspring. But of three or four broods of four to six young each, during a season, not one young sparrow to a brood usually reaches maturity, and an adult sparrow seldom lives longer than four years in the wild, though birds have been kept fourteen years in a cage. Yet they increase faster than any other birds, and they have invaded farther than the Empire, even inhabiting the secluded Hawaii islands, and portend to become the world's commonest bird. I have frequently had proof of English sparrows crossing the Atlantic on the liners to and from Liverpool and Southampton, coming on to the top decks when the vessel is in dock, and picking up the scraps offered during the voyage, leaving as soon as land is neared once more.

The second bird of the Empire is probably the starling, which is gradually spreading into Canada and Newfoundland, but it does not seem to have become a pest to agriculture, like the sparrow, and finds the severe cold of the winter detrimental. It was first introduced into North America in 1890, and has colonized most of the United States.

New Zealand farmers seem to have suffered most from the destructive habits of British birds introduced by early settlers, for, first liberated to remind the

colonists of the Homeland and add a touch of song, the aliens almost exterminated the native insectivorous birds and there followed serious insect plagues. Of the three hundred species of bird on the New Zealand list, no fewer than 31 are well-known European birds introduced and more or less established. Such British birds as blackbirds, nightingales, and goldfinches, that have been introduced into the southern hemisphere are not really serious pests like the sparrow.

Of the plants of England that have become so troublesome abroad, Australia, New Zealand and Canada show the most conspicuous examples. The story of the rampant growth of the English blackberry or bramble in New Zealand, to the loss of many acres of arable land to the farmers, is well known, while the Rothamstead Experimental Station in Hertfordshire and the Empire insect-breeding laboratory at Farnham Royal, Buckinghamshire, have spent much time in breeding and exporting insect pests to destroy the blackberry, gorse, and ragwort that swarm over the southern parts of the Empire. The blackberry is certainly the most serious of these plant pests and the most difficult to tackle. It occupies hundreds of thousands of acres in New Zealand and one bush alone is estimated to be 250 miles long, but with the coöperation of the Cawthron Institute at Nelson, the bramble plague has been combated with the use of a little French insect, *Coroebus rubi*. The ragwort is one of the three plants compulsory for the English farmer to destroy under the Corn Laws, but here we have the diurnal cinnabar moth to keep it in check, whereas taken to New Zealand without its natural enemy, it soon spread far and wide. Now cinnabar moth larvae are sent out, the first liberation of 2,300,000 eggs being made in 1929. The gorse is being combated with a weevil that bores through the pods to eat the seeds. One weed alone, the piri-piri, is said to cost the New Zealand wool trade £250,000 a year.

The St. John's wort of Britain has run riot in Australia, where the plant was first introduced in 1880. But the yellow flowers soon "migrated" from the garden and covered the near-by racecourse. By 1900 the weed covered 8,000 acres, by 1905 10,000 acres, and by 1915 the infested area in Victoria alone was estimated at 184,000 acres while today the infested area in Victoria is estimated between 250,000 and 400,000 acres, in addition to parts of New South Wales and South Australia. It is hoped to combat them with the English St. John's wort beetle.

In Canada, the English plants that have established themselves and spread as weeds include the viper's buglos which inhabits Ontario and Nova Scotia; the dandelion, which has been in fields and waste places in many parts since little later than the first colonists; the horsetail, which has spread along the railways as far as Alaska; and the orange-hawkweed, in Ontario; all these plants being familiar weeds in the United States too. In return, it might be supposed, Canada has given England a weed in the Canadian pondweed, Elodea, which, first thrown into the Grand Union Canal at Market Harborough in 1847 from some imported timber, soon spread throughout the waterways of the whole of the British Isles. By 1851 it had reached the River Ely and soon after was discovered in a pond in Berwickshire, but there is hardly a water now without it, though, as the first piece was a female plant, they are all females.

Save for the brown rat taken from home in English ships, and also imported with foreign vessels to every part of the empire, even to the lonely Tristan da Cunha in the middle of the southern Atlantic, few British mammals have gone abroad to become pests. The case of the rabbit in Australia is proverbial, while the English red deer sent out to New Zealand for sport increased to such an extent that many farmers declared war on it as a pest, for its numbers had caused them much loss, which is understandable when Scottish crofters in the deer forests complain of the loss from deer herds.

Britain has received more insect pests from abroad than she has sent out, and many of our native insects are being used to fight the pests of the Empire.

BULLETIN of the PAN-PACIFIC UNION

For July-September, 1933. Number 175

All Pan-Pacific associations and clubs throughout Pacific countries are requested to send in reports of current activities for publication in this section. Address communications to MID-PACIFIC MAGAZINE, 1067 Alakea Street, Honolulu, Hawaii, for attention of THE EDITORS.

Pan-Pacific Countries Observe Balboa Day

By ANN Y. SATTERTHWAITE
Secretary, Pan-Pacific Union

FOR TWENTY-TWO YEARS Balboa Day has been observed by the Pan-Pacific Union and its affiliated associations throughout the Pacific area to commemorate the discovery of the Pacific Ocean by the first European, Vasco Nunez de Balboa.

This custom was established in Hawaii in 1913 on the 400th anniversary of Balboa's discovery, at which time the flags of all races in the Pacific were received by Hawaii's deposed (1893) Queen Liliuokalani, who returned to her one-time throne in Iolani Palace for the occasion. The flags were then sent to the President of the United States as honorary head of the Pan-Pacific Union and a request extended to all Pacific lands to join with Hawaii in observing Balboa or Pan-Pacific Day as an occasion on which to celebrate the promotion of peaceful progress, goodwill and economic security in the Pacific.

Balboa, patron saint of the Pacific, was one of the admirable characters among the Spanish *conquistadores*. He treated the natives humanely, he instilled a hopeful spirit into his own countriots, and he left behind him, at the end, a record of work well done.

The story of Vasco Nunez de Balboa is one that can never be too often told. How he gave up a life to which he was little fitted; how he reversed the policy of his predecessors, who had offended and even maltreated the natives on the Isthmus, so that the confidence and assistance of these very natives were turned to Balboa's advantage and of the Crown of Spain; how he discovered the south sea—the Pacific Ocean—and was rewarded by his sovereign; and how he met his death when greater victory was at hand; it is a story in happy contrast to the sometimes gloomy and uninspiring tales which have come down to us of the early days of the discovery of America.

Balboa was born in the Province of Estremadura, Spain, about the year 1475. He came of a good family, and seems to have been better educated than most men of his time. In early life he migrated to America and, after the usual adventures of a young man in that New World, he tried to settle down to the routine of a practical farmer. That he was not designed for it subsequent developments rapidly proved, for he fell into debt and was considered rather an improvident fellow in the town. Finally he stowed away on the ship of Enciso, one of the best geographers of the day, sailing from Santo Domingo. Enciso recognized the young man's abilities, did not punish him but landed him among desperate colonists at a fort in the Caribbean Gulf of Darien, there to work out his salvation and, Enciso doubtless hoped, that of his countrymen about him.

With his spirit of leadership Balboa at once took upon himself the labor of restoring confidence. His influence was magnetic and the people trusted him. Even the natives who had been cruelly treated and robbed by his predecessors were won over and finally helped him in his drive toward the West Coast in search of gold, which ended on September 25, 1513, when for the first time he caught sight of the Pacific Ocean.

Balboa was later accused by jealous

associates and farcically tried, condemned and executed in his forty-second year, in Accla, the town he had helped to found.

What results to the world might have come by discoveries in Peru and elsewhere in South America if Vasco Nunez de Balboa had lived to continue his enlightened, just and gentle policy is a matter of speculation. The fact that he discovered the Pacific Ocean, surmounting material obstacles and winning over, instead of killing, the natives shows the character of the man. He was a leader, an explorer, and a builder.

Panama has perpetuated the discoverer's memory by naming its national coin Balboa and by making a national holiday of the date on which he discovered the Pacific. Generally all Pacific countries honor his memory.

Balboa Day this year was celebrated by the Pan-Pacific Union, Honolulu, at the regular Monday luncheon meeting September 23, two days in advance of the actual anniversary. The program included folk dances by artists from the Portuguese, Filipino and Puerto Rican groups in Hawaii, illustrating the influence of Latin culture, chiefly Spanish in the New World and especially in the Pacific.

Annually, on Balboa Day, Pan-Pacific Union Headquarters exchanges telegraphic greetings with its affiliated associations throughout the Pacific; Pan-Pacific groups in Canada, Australasia, the Pacific Coast of America; Japan (Tokyo, Osaka, Kyoto, Nara and Kobe); China (The Pan-Pacific Association of China in Canton, Tientsin and Peiping, and the Pan-Pacific Association of Shanghai); and in Manila (Pan-Pacific Association of The Philippines).

Members of the Pan-Pacific Union and their friends are cordially invited to visit Pan-Pacific Union Headquarters, 1067 Alakea Street, Honolulu, and to avail themselves of the wealth of information on Pacific countries and peoples contained in the reference library.

Will Tour Pacific for Pan-Pacific Union

ELIZABETH B. PRICE, President Canadian Women's Press Club and a Delegate to the Third Pan-Pacific Women's Conference (see Driving the Last Spike, p. 198), writes from Vancouver, B.C., under date August 27:

"I have set as my objective next year a trip to Australia, and maybe around the Pacific. I want to spend two weeks anyway in Honolulu. I'll connect with New Zealand and Australia, and maybe I can be an active agent for the Pan-Pacific Union. I am tremendously thrilled with the idea.

"From now on you have me working with and for you. You must be sure and keep your Mr. Ford in Honolulu for me, because I am going to be one of his wandering disciples the rest of my life and I haven't even met my 'master.' The great Pacific is to be my journalistic beat.

"Just a year ago since I had the grand trip.* It will always be one of the greatest experiences of my life. I got from those round tables inspiration, information, and interest in life that I have been able not only to enjoy myself but to pass on to others. Whenever I am tired, I think of that wonderful view from the gardens of the Tantalus and the *Niagara* swinging into the picture and the *Empress of Asia* sailing away in the moonlight. I'll just never get over the lure of it. And as Kipling says:

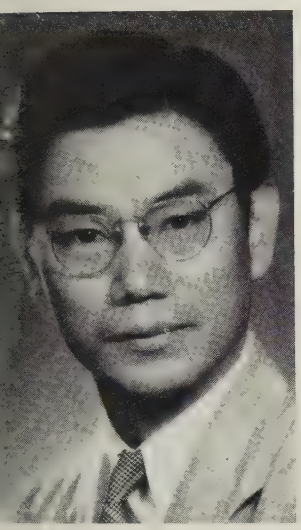
> If you've 'eard the East a-callin',
> You won't never 'eed naught else.

I see—from my home—these ships sail up and down and I am filled with an obsession to sail away on them to work with and for the Pacific peoples. Please speed me a few more copies [of the MID-PACIFIC MAGAZINE] and any spare copies of your China number."

*Third Pan-Pacific Women's Conference, Honolulu, Aug., 1934, to which Mrs. Price was a delegate. First Pan-Pacific Women's Conference was held in Honolulu, August, 1928; Second, August, 1930. The Fourth (1936) has not yet chosen a meeting place, but Canada is making a strong bid for it.—THE EDITORS.

Pan-Pacific Associations in China

Rapidly extending membership over wide territory
Balboa Day Celebration regular annual feature



Dr. C. Kuangsong Young (left), Executive Secretary, The Pan-Pacific Association of China and (below) Mrs. Marguerite C. Chen, Executive Secretary, The Pan-Pacific Association of Shanghai.

Photo by Oscar Bann's Studio.

PUBLIC-SPIRITED citizens of China recognize in the Pan-Pacific Association of China, and those of Shanghai in the Pan-Pacific ssociation of Shanghai, an opportun- "to bring about better understand- g between peoples of the Pacific," ac- rding to reports and bulletins received Pan-Pacific Union Headquarters in onolulu from officers of the respective iliates in China.

Celebration of Balboa Day, Septem- r 25, was a feature this year, as usual. he Pan-Pacific Association of Shang- i held a special meeting in the Cathay otel. The principal speaker was Mr. n Ty-tang, noted publicist. Greetings behalf of the Consular Body were ven by Mr. E. S. Cunningham, Doy- ; and Mayor Wu Teh-chen for the ty Government. "This occasion is al- ays considered the event of the year," rites Mrs. Marguerite C. Chen, Exe- tive Secretary, and adds, "last year's tendance was 220."

During the past year the Association as privileged to hear addresses by many persons of note, including Dr. V. K. Wellington Koo; Mayor Wu Teh-chen, Sir Alexander Cadogan, Dr. Orlandini, Mr. Owen Lattimore, and The Hon. Cameron Forbes.

The Pan-Pacific Association of China is gaining steadily in membership and extending its influence, according to advices received from Dr. C. Kuangsong Young, Executive Secretary. He says:

"Under the able leadership of His Excellency, Minister H. H. Kung, and the energetic coöperation of the other officers and directors of the National as well as the Shanghai Association, together with the hearty support of the members of the Shanghai Association,

it is expected that before long the Pan-Pacific Movement in this country will be popularized and that prosperous Pan-Pacific Associations will be established in the various cities of China. Dr. Sun Fo at Nanking, Dr. Chang Po-ling at Tientsin, and Drs. Hu Shih and Y. T. Tsur at Peiping, have all formulated plans for the organization of Pan-Pacific Associations in their respective localities to provide ample facilities for Chinese and foreigners in China to get better acquainted and to cultivate the best of relations among them.

"The mission of the Pan-Pacific Movement is the promotion of goodwill and understanding among the peoples of the world in general and is an effort on the part of leaders in the various Pacific countries to bring about permanent peace and prosperity in the Pacific regions and to supplement other peaceful endeavors for the promotion of international goodwill and fellowship."

Pan-Pacific Club of Tokyo in Membership Campaign

REPORTING for the Pan-Pacific Club of Tokyo, one of the five Pan-Pacific Union affiliates in Japan, Executive Director Tsujiyoshi Cho writes under date July 25:

"May I send you greetings from the Pan-Pacific Club of Tokyo? At present we are planning to have a membership campaign when the autumn season comes. We are doing our utmost to make our society grow in its influence.

"When Mr. Ford [Executive Director, Pan-Pacific Union] was here we suggested to him that he go to the continental United States and have the American Government and the people interested in the Pan-Pacific Union and thus strengthen the organization.*

"Our Club does not impose heavy [financial] responsibility upon our members. Our members pay an annual membership fee of Y5.00. The result is we have a large deficit annually which has been met by some members of the Club, and the Pan-Pacific Association of Japan.

"I shall be pleased to entertain any of your friends coming here from the United States. Please let us know of their arrival in Japan.

"Has Mr. Ford returned to Honolulu?† We wanted to have a farewell meeting in his honor when he left Tokyo, but he left quietly. We regretted it very much. I hope you will kindly remember us very dearly to Mr. Ford. He is loved and admired by our people."

*The Pan-Pacific Union has now, as it has had for many years past, official recognition and financial aid from the Government through the Territorial Legislature and the Governor of Hawaii, thus *ipso facto* from the United States Government. There are many active Pan-Pacific clubs on the mainland, especially the Pacific Coast, affiliated with the Pan-Pacific Union, and many individual members throughout the States. —THE EDITORS.

† Mr. Ford is now (September) in Norway recuperating from a tour through the by-ways of the Near East, starting from China, finishing at London. —THE EDITORS.

Educational Value of Pan-Pacific Union Appreciated

DEAN W. W. KEMP, School of Education, University of California, Berkeley, Calif., a member (exchange) of the Summer School faculty, University of Hawaii, Honolulu, writes:

"Before leaving Honolulu I overlooked writing you with reference to the interesting program which the Pan-Pacific Union gave us on that Sunday afternoon during the summer session of the University of Hawaii.* We were delighted with the variety of the dances and with the atmosphere of congenial coöperation among those young people. That event, together with my visit to the Young Americans, made me feel that your leaders are entirely correct in their theory that the neo-Hawaiian may be depended upon for loyalty to his American citizenship in spite of the pulls of the older generation. This,

* Folk dances and music by Hawaiian, Chinese, Japanese, Korean, Portuguese, Puerto Rican and Filipino amateur and professional artists in the garden of the Pan-Pacific Research Institution, Manoa Valley, Honolulu.

ink, is especially true of the young panese.

"Both Mrs. Kemp and I were de- hted on receiving the China number the Mid-Pacific Magazine which als in such an interesting way with China and Chinese problems. I read it with great interest and am sending it on to our University High School in order that our young students there may have access to this type of information on the Chinese."

Second Pan-Pacific Surgical Conference

REPARATIONS are being made for a second Pan-Pacific Surgical Conference in Honolulu, August -29, 1936, by officers of the Pan- cific Surgical Association, an organi- ion formed in 1929 at the close of first conference which was held der the auspices of the Pan-Pacific ion.

t is hoped that the meeting will fully present all branches of surgery as ll as all countries bordering on the cific. The conference will be again ided into sections similar to the first eting (proceedings published, 1929, by the Pan-Pacific Union). It is planned by the officers to have various medical colleges present papers on surgical research.

Transportation will be handled through a committee in each country to assure better accommodations and rates. Requests for further information should be sent to Forrest J. Pinkerton, M.D., Secretary-Treasurer, Honolulu. Dr. George W. Swift, Seattle, is the president of the association, and there are other divisional officers appointed throughout the Pacific.

Pan-Pacific Research Institution News

HE WINTER SEASON series of science dinner discussions, held ry Friday evening in the Pan-Pacific search Institution clubhouse, Hono- u, opened September 27 with an strated lecture on Sweden—Country l Culture, by Dr. Wilhelm W. auss, of the State Institute of Race logy (*Staten Institute vor Rasbio- i*), Uppsala, Sweden.

Dr. Krauss was sent to Hawaii for ended study of race biology in the waiian Islands. He is making his ne at the Pan-Pacific Research In- ution.

Another scientist domiciled there is rge Marvin, formerly assistant api- turist with the Bee Culture Labora- y, U.S. Department of Agriculture Washington, D.C.

During the summer there were also esidence Dr. Arthur Svihla, of the lman State College of Washington, h his wife, Dr. Ruth Svihla. Dr. Svihla is assistant professor of zoology at Pullman and curator of the Charles R. Conner Museum. While in Hawaii he studied the life history of the Hawaiian rat, assisted by Dr. Ruth Svihla, who is a botanist as well as a zoologist, and was engaged part time at the Bishop Museum, Honolulu, in the classification of mosses.

Science dinner discussions scheduled for the Pan-Pacific Research Institution in the near future are:

October 4: Lecture on cancer control by a member of the Hawaii Medical Society (not yet named) illustrated with balopticon slides, sponsored by the Hawaii Society for the Control of Cancer.

October 11: Lecture, with 130 balopticon slides in natural color, on Palmyra Island by Capt. Northrup H. Castle, master of the auxiliary schooner *Lanikai*, in which he has made many romantic voyages among islands of the Hawaiian group.

Noted Speakers at Pan-Pacific Union Luncheons

REGULAR weekly luncheon meetings of the Pan-Pacific Union are held in Honolulu on Mondays in Fuller Hall of the beautiful Y.W.C.A. building. No business is conducted, as that is done in the Pan-Pacific Union headquarters near by, therefore speakers have the better part of an hour for their addresses and, usually, subsequent questions and general discussion of the subjects presented.

Recent speakers of world-wide note have been:

Ferdinand Masnik, Czechoslovakian engineer and newspaper correspondent from Réunion Island, a French possession in the Indian Ocean, making a tour of Hawaii to study water conservation and distribution. Subject: Réunion Island, its people, resources and agriculture.

Dr. Albert W. Palmer, President, Chicago Theological Seminary, and member, University of Hawaii Summer School faculty. Subject: When We Build a Friendly World.

Miss Fannie Hurst, American novelist. Subject: Amalgamation of Race Chemistries.

Dr. Reid L. McClung, Dean, College of Commerce and Business Administration, University of Southern California; member, University of Hawaii Summer School faculty; formerly professor of economics at Cornell University, and chief personnel statistician for the general staff of the U. S. Army in 1918-19. Subject: Economic Trends.

Edward C. Carter, Secretary-General, Institute of Pacific Relations visiting Honolulu for the day while his ship was in port, en route to the Mainland after two months' visit to Australia and New Zealand. Subject: An Australian View of the Pacific. (Joint luncheon with the Institute of Pacific Relations at Young Hotel, blue room.)

The Rev. Thomas Taylor Faichney of Calgary, Alberta, Canada, en route with his family to Tientsin, China, to take charge of the Union Church for three years. Subject: Canada as a Mediating Power in World Affairs.

Judge and Mrs. Walter F. Frear. Subject: Their recent tour of the world including Australasia, Africa, and South America.

The Rev. C. B. Olds, 32 years a Christian missionary in Japan. Subject: Non-Christian Agencies in Japan Making for a Better World.

Dr. Kalfred Dip Lum, professor and head of the Department of Government and Public Administration, Chiaotung University, Shanghai; Commissioner of Overseas Affairs, National Government, Nanking; formerly of the Political Science Department, University of Hawaii, Honolulu. Subject: "Progress in China."

E. Guy Talbott, Regional Director National Council for the Prevention of War, California, who is returning from a trip to Manchuria. Subject: "The 'Monroe Doctrine' of Japan."

APPLICATION FOR MEMBERSHIP

To the PAN-PACIFIC UNION, 1067 Alakea St., HONOLULU, HAWAII, U.S.A.

I hereby apply for { Resident / Non-Resident / Sustaining } **membership in the PAN-PACIFIC UNION, and enclose**

cheque for $..... in payment of fees for { .....years / .....life } **including subscription to the MID-PACIFIC MAGAZINE.** (Fees: Resident, annual $7.00; Life, $200.00. Non-resident, annual $3.5 Life $100.00. Sustaining, annual $10.00; Life $300.00.

NAME.....

ADDRESS.....

Notable Pan-Pacific Conferences 1920 to 1934 Inclusive

Hawaii, Crossroads of the Pacific, Natural Meeting Place

IRST PAN-PACIFIC SCIENCE CONFERENCE—GUST, 1920, HONOLULU. Second, third, th in 1923-26-29, in Australia, Japan, and respectively under auspices of a science y organized at the first meeting in 1920. fifth was held in Canada from June 1-14, 5.

RST PAN-PACIFIC EDUCATION CONFERENCE UGUST, 1921, HONOLULU. Second in San ncisco, July, 1923, under auspices of the Na- Education Association, with a section ar- ed by the Pan-Pacific Union with delegates China, Japan, etc. At that time was or- zed the World Federation of Education ciations whose sectional meeting was held Jonolulu—July 25-30, 1932—Oren E. Long, eral Secretary, Hawaii Committee.

irst official Pan-Pacific Educational Confer- , called by President Coolidge, Honolulu, il, 1927. The Pan-Pacific Union was asked elp in arranging the program and in inter- g delegates from Pacific countries.

IRST PAN-PACIFIC PRESS CONFERENCE—HO- ILU, OCTOBER, 1921.

IRST PAN-PACIFIC COMMERCIAL CONFERENCE DNOLULU, NOVEMBER, 1922.

RST PAN-PACIFIC FOOD CONSERVATION CON- NCE—HONOLULU, AUGUST, 1924. The In- ational Sugar Technologists Association one result of this meeting; also the Pan- fic Research Institution, where weekly science dinner meetings have been held regularly since 1924, and many visiting scientists from Pacific lands have been housed. The work of the Junior Science Council, including high school and university students interested in radio, photography, agriculture, botany, zoology, etc., is another activity of the Research Institution.

FIRST PAN-PACIFIC FISHERIES CONFERENCE—HONOLULU, JULY TO NOVEMBER, 1925. Dr. Ishikawa, one of the delegates from Japan, brought eggs of the ayu fish and spats of oysters and clams which were planted in Hawaiian waters with considerable success.

FIRST PAN-PACIFIC WOMEN'S CONFERENCE—HONOLULU, AUGUST, 1928.

FIRST PAN-PACIFIC SURGICAL CONFERENCE—HONOLULU, AUGUST, 1929. A second meeting will be held in Honolulu August 20 to 29, 1936, under the auspices of a Pan-Pacific Surgical Association organized at the first meeting.

SECOND PAN-PACIFIC WOMEN'S CONFERENCE—HONOLULU, AUGUST, 1930. At this conference the Pan-Pacific Women's Association was organized, first organization of women of Pacific countries. The third conference was held in Honolulu in August, 1934, under the auspices of the Pan-Pacific Women's Association, assisted by the Pan-Pacific Union. The fourth conference is scheduled for the summer of 1937, to be held in Japan or Canada.

Aims and Objects of the Pan-Pacific Union

HE PAN-PACIFIC UNION is a non- profit educational institution incorporated (1917) under the laws of the Territory of Hawaii. Not officially affiliated with government, it enjoys the good will of all dvancement of mutual understanding be- n peoples of the great nations bordering the Pacific Ocean where dwell more than the world's population.

ns and objects of the Pan-Pacific Union

To bring together from time to time, in lly conference, leaders in all lines of ht and action in the Pacific area, that they become better acquainted; to assist in pointing them toward cooperative effort for the advancement of common interests.

2. To bring together ethical leaders from every Pacific land who will meet for the study of problems of fair dealing and ways to advance international justice in the Pacific area.

3. To bring together from time to time scientific and other leaders from Pacific lands who will present the great Pan-Pacific scientific problems, including those of race and population.

4. To follow out recommendations of scientific and other leaders for encouragement of scientific research of value to Pacific peoples; to

aid in establishment of research institutions where need seems to exist.

5. To secure and collate accurate information concerning the material resources of Pacific lands; to study the ideas and opinions that mould public opinion among the peoples of the several Pacific races, and to bring together men and women who can discuss these in a spirit of fairness that they may point out a true course of justice in dealing with them internationally.

6. To bring together in round-table discussion in every Pacific land those of all races resident therein who desire better understanding and cooperative effort among the peoples and races of the Pacific for their common advancement, material and spiritual.

7. To bring all peoples of the Pacific into closer friendly commercial contact and relationship. To aid and assist them better to understand one another and, through them, spread abroad a friendly spirit of interracial cooperation.

Membership in the Pan-Pacific Union

MEMBERSHIP in the Pan-Pacific Union is open to men and women, not only of Pacific countries, but to all who are interested in Pan-Pacific scientific research, information on current and historical development of the Pacific area, and in the promotion of mutual understanding and harmony among Pacific peoples in relation to the interests of peoples throughout the world.

CLASSES OF MEMBERSHIP: Membership comprises Resident Members (i.e., resident in the City and County of Honolulu), Non-resident Members (i.e., outside the City and County of Honolulu), and Sustaining Members (i.e., resident anywhere in the world or in the City and County of Honolulu).

MEMBERSHIP FEES: (There is no entrance fee.)

RESIDENT MEMBERS, annual, $7.00. Life membership, $200.00. (NOTE: Residents of the City and County of Honolulu can, if they wish, take the status of non-resident members.)

NON-RESIDENT MEMBERS, annual, $3.50. Life membership, $100.00.

SUSTAINING MEMBERS, annual, $10.00. Life membership, $300.00.

PRIVILEGES: (All memberships include subscription to the MID-PACIFIC MAGAZINE.)

RESIDENT MEMBERS: Use of the Pan-Pacific Research Institution, Honolulu, which offers pleasant and economical living quarters when available; lecture hall and equipment; library reading and work room; a forwarding address for all correspondence, and all available services of the Pan-Pacific Union staff.

NON-RESIDENT MEMBERS: Identification by official membership card which entitles the holder to the courtesies and facilities of Pan-Pacific Union headquarters in Honolulu and of all affiliated Pan-Pacific associations through Pacific countries.

SUSTAINING MEMBERS: Whether resident or non-resident, sustaining members are entitled to all privileges within the scope of the Pan-Pacific Union and to recognition by affiliated Pan-Pacific associations and clubs throughout Pacific countries.

AFFILIATED ASSOCIATIONS AND CLUBS: Certain Pan-Pacific associations and clubs impose their local membership fees according to their individual requirements.

THE MID-PACIFIC MAGAZINE, official publication of the Pan-Pacific Union, is published to further its purposes and for the satisfaction and entertainment of its members. Supported by memberships in the Pan-Pacific Union and by patrons of its advertising pages, all receipts are invested in the magazine itself or in projects directly affecting the work of the Pan-Pacific Union. Membership in any classification includes subscription to the MID-PACIFIC MAGAZINE mailed to any address in the world.

APPLICATION FOR MEMBERSHIP

To the PAN-PACIFIC UNION, 1067 Alakea St., HONOLULU, HAWAII, U.S.A.

I hereby apply for { Resident / Non-Resident / Sustaining } membership in the PAN-PACIFIC UNION, and enclose

cheque for $..... in payment of fees for { .....years / .....life } including subscription to the MID-PACIFIC MAGAZINE. (Fees: Resident, annual $7.00; Life, $200.00. Non-resident, annual $3.50; Life $100.00. Sustaining, annual $10.00; Life $300.00.)

NAME.....

ADDRESS.....

Next Issue to Feature Hawaii

HAWAII will be featured in the next issue (October-December) of MID-PACIFIC MAGAZINE, official publication of your Pan-cific Union. Among the many arti-s, profusely illustrated from photo-aphs, will be an account of the ex-dition successfully made this summer the summit (13,825 feet) of Mauna a (White Mountain) on the Island Hawaii. The expedition was spon-ed by the Hawaiian Academy of ience and led by its president, Dr. ester K. Wentworth.

Contents will include also authorita-articles on race biology, education, ticulture, agriculture, geology, geog-hy, volcanology, anthropology, eth-logy, natural history, ancient Hawai-sports and games, history of the shop Museum—in fact, the number ll be a panorama in words and pic-es of the Hawaii of today and yes-day.

In addition to the Hawaii features, there will be articles on various Pacific countries, including: Japan by Night and Day, a travelogue by Charles R. Frazier, prominent in Hawaii's business life, who has toured extensively out-of-the-way corners of Japan. His hob-by is amateur photography and some of his beautiful views of rural Japan will adorn the tale.

Featured in the Journal of the Pan-Pacific Research Institution section of your magazine will appear the first in-stallment of a complete catalogue of the fishes of Washington and Oregon, with distributional records and a bibliog-raphy by Leonard P. Schultz and Allan C. DeLacy of the Department of Fish-eries, University of Washington.

All members of the Pan-Pacific Union receive the MID-PACIFIC MAGAZINE as one of the privileges of membership. If you are not yet a member, it is hoped your application (see opposite page) may be received in time to begin with the next issue.

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AN ISLAND IS BORN—Norah D. Stearns. 115 pages; 55 illustrations from photographs, diagrams, graphs; deals with building of the basaltic island, Oahu, Hawaii, from beneath the sea to full development. $1.25 a copy, postpaid to any address.

HONOLULU STAR-BULLETIN
Publishers
HONOLULU, HAWAII, U.S.A.

Stevedoring in Honolulu is attended to by the firm of **McCabe, Hamilton and Renny Co., Ltd,** 20 South Queen Street. Men of almost every Pacific race are employed by this firm, and the men of each race seem fitted for some particular part of the work, so that quick and efficient is the loading and unloading of vessels in Honolulu.

The Mutual Telephone Company

was incorporated July 25th, 1883, and at the present time owns and operates 24,489 telephones in the Territory of Hawaii distributed throughout the various islands as follows:

Oahu	19,109
Hawaii	2,486
Maui	1,728
Kauai	938
Molokai	228

The islands are connected with an inter-island radio telephone system; also, an inter-island and ship-to-shore radio telegraph service is furnished, this being the oldest commercial inter-island system in the world, established October 31, 1899.

The transpacific radio telephone system, by which telephone connection with the world can be made, was established December 23, 1931, and is operated jointly by the Mutual Telephone Company, the Radio Corporation of America and the American Telephone and Telegraph Company.

The merchandise department of the company specializes in radio equipment, and an electric time service is operated in the city of Honolulu.

The City Transfer Company, at Pier 11, has its motor trucks meet all incoming steamers and it gathers baggage from every part of the city for delivery to the outgoing steamers. This company receives, and puts in storage until needed, excess baggage of visitors to Honolulu and finds many ways to serve its patrons.

The Hawaiian Electric Co., Ltd., with a power station generating capacity of 32,000 K.W., furnishes lighting and power service to Honolulu and to the entire island of Oahu. It also maintains its cold storage and ice-making plant supplying the city with ice for home consumption. The firm acts as electrical contractors, cold storage, warehousemen and deals in all kinds of electrical supplies, completely wiring and equipping buildings and private residences. Its splendid new offices facing the civic center are now completed and form one of the architectural ornaments to the city.

The Honolulu Dairymen's Association supplies the pure milk used for children and adults in Honolulu. It also supplies the city with ice cream for desserts. Its main office is in the Purity Inn at Beretania and Keeaumoku streets. The milk of the Honolulu Dairymen's Association is pure, it is rich, and it is pasteurized. The Association has had the experience of more than a generation, and it has called upon science in perfecting its plant and its methods of handling milk and delivering it in sealed bottles to its customers.

The Haleakala Ranch Company, with head offices at Makawao, on the Island of Maui, is, as its name indicates, a cattle ranch on the slopes of the great mountain of Haleakala, rising 10,000 feet above the sea. This ranch breeds pure Hereford cattle and is looking to a future when it will supply fine beef cattle to the markets and breeders in Hawaii.

The Matson - Lassco - Oceanic Steamship Company maintains a regular, fast reliable passenger and freight service between Honolulu and San Francisco, Los Angeles, South Seas, New Zealand and Australia. Castle & Cooke, Ltd., are local agents for the line, whose comfort, service and cuisine are noted among world travelers.

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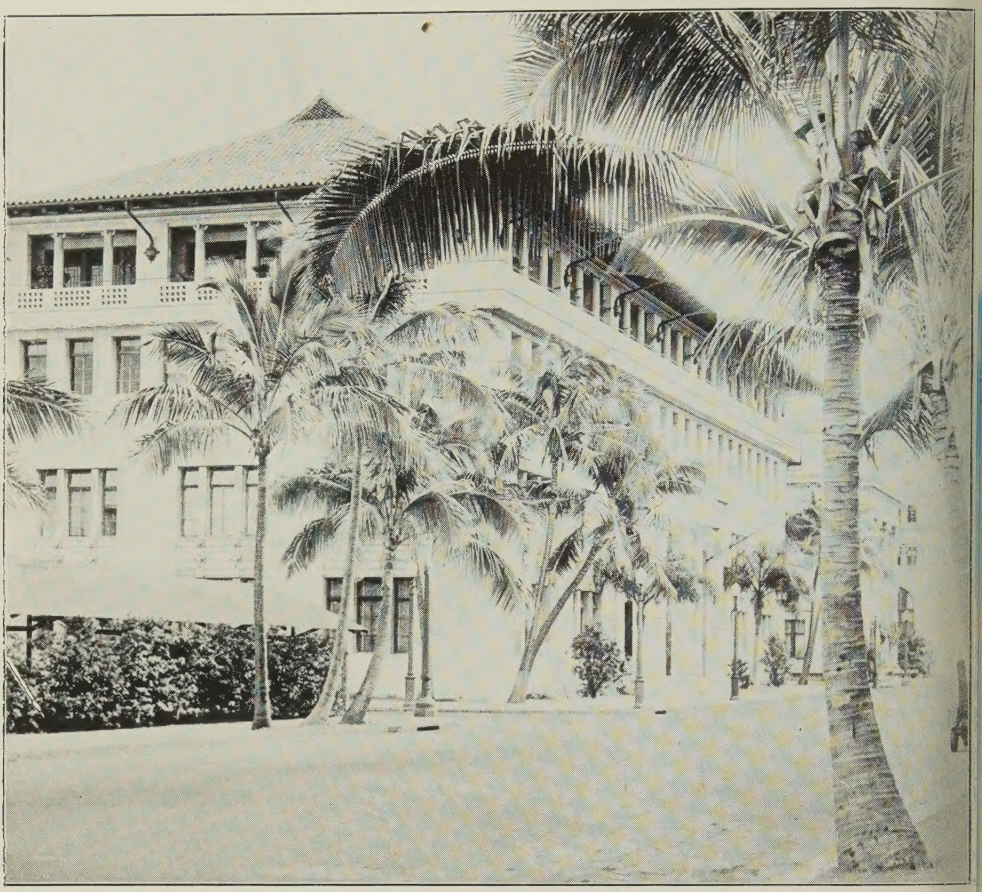

Home of Alexander & Baldwin, Ltd.

Anyone who has ever visited the Hawaiian Islands can testify to the usefulness of the "A & B Steamer Calendars" which are to be seen on the walls of practically every office and home in Hawaii. The issuing of and the free distribution of these calendars is a distinct public service rendered for some 30 years by Alexander & Baldwin, Ltd., who are staunch supporters of all movements that work for the good of Hawaii.

The beautiful new office building pictured above was erected recently as a monument to the memory of H. P. Baldwin and S. Alexander, the founders of the firm and pioneers in the sugar business.

Alexander & Baldwin, Ltd., are agents for some of the largest sugar plantations on the Islands; namely, Hawaiian Commercial & Sugar Co., Ltd.; Hawaiian Sugar Co.; Kahuku Plantation Company; Maui Agricultural Company, Ltd.; McBryde Sugar Company, Ltd.; Laie Plantation; and also Kauai Pineapple Co., Ltd.; Baldwin Packers, Ltd.; The Matson Navigation Co. at Port Allen, Kahului, Seattle and Portland; and the following named and well-known insurance companies: Union Insurance Society of Canton, Ltd.; The Home Insurance Company, New York; Springfield Fire & Marine Insurance Co.; New Zealand Insurance Company, Limited; The Commonwealth Insurance Company; Newark Fire Insurance Company; American Alliance Insurance Association; Queensland Insurance Co., Ltd.; Globe Indemnity Company of New York; Switzerland General Insurance Co., Ltd.; St. Paul Fire and Marine Ins. Co.

The officers of Alexander & Baldwin, Ltd., are: W. M. Alexander, Chairman Board of Directors; J. Waterhouse, President; H. A. Baldwin, Vice-President; C. R. Hemenway, Vice-President; J. P. Cooke, Treasurer; D. L. Oleson, Secretary; J. F. Morgan, Asst. Treasurer; J. W. Speyer, Asst. Treasurer.

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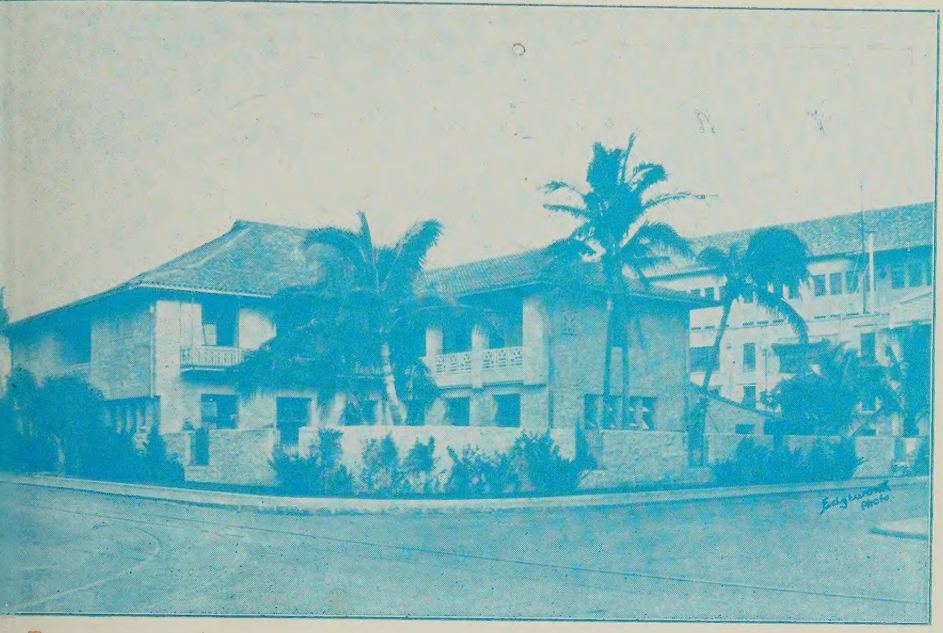

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WHERE TO STOP: Empress Hotel—Victoria; Hotel Vancouver—Vancouver. Rates, $4.00 upward.

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★ For schedules and fares see Theo. H. Davies & Company, Honolulu.

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